

Agriculture - 1928.

Condition of
Prattville, Ala., Progress

FEB 9 1928

THE BLACKBELT LAND OWNERS AND COTTON

When the hogs, cattle, sweet potatoes, corn crops, etc. drop below the cost of production the farmers of the Black Belt reduce these crops. When cotton drops below the cost of production they continue to raise it as if they were making a big profit. When some negro tenant asks for from \$20 to \$75 Christmas money and then some the latter part of January or the first of February he generally gets it. If he has any money of his own he generally invests it in a second hand automobile and demands that the land owner furnish plow tools, mules, fertilizers, etc. to make the crop. In other words he furnishes nothing. He gets a good living out of the farm and if he makes nothing he is really not out a dollar and has received more than enough money to cover every hour of labor he has put on the farm. Those may be called fine and safe business methods for the tenant, but not for the land owner. As a result in many cases the land owner has lost not only his rent, but a part of the money invested. No other business man in the world would invest in such a way. The tenant receives money in advance for his labor and if he makes a good crop receives the profits. If he fails, the land lord is generally the loser as the tenants accounts are reduced to about forty cents on the dollar in order that his debts will not be large next year or that some other land owner may be induced to pay it for him. What a system! No other sane people on earth would adopt such a system! How can the land owner expect to succeed with such a system? A game of poker with a \$10 ante is much safer, for in such a case skill and luck may play a part, but in the other case the land owner has little chance. As a result of such a system the land owner has tried to speculate on cotton by holding or selling and buying futures, and some times both, in the hope of making some profit or some interest on his investment. The land owners tried that rather generally over the South last fall. The cotton manipulators knew that. They knew it was the best time ever known to make money out of the South. They used "large amount of cotton on hand, la-

Alabama.

bor troubles in Northern mills, poor foreign demands, rains in West Texas and good yield in cotton states, big preparations, etc., to drive down the price of cotton seven cents a pound and to make millions of dollars out of Southern cotton holders of the South who had not made expenses out of the cotton crop.

Now with the present big drop of cotton will the cotton raisers of the Black Belt learn a valuable lesson and change their methods? Will they learn they must base business dealings on a low cotton price to play safe and advance accordingly in the future, accept their profits and losses in the fall and not confuse the affairs of one year with another year? The banks of the Black Belt are adopting a policy that they will not have business dealings with a farmer who will not sell his cotton as he gathers it in the fall and thus simplify his dealing and know where or how he stands financially at the end of the year. The only way to do this successfully is to greatly reduce advancing to tenants, to make them take a part of the risk by owing little money on August 1st. That must be done by not advancing a dollar before March 1st and then advancing four to five months. The land owners who are succeeding have already adopted this system. It would be far better to sell the land or let it lie idle a year or two than to use the past methods to secure tenants. All land owners realize the value to production when land is permitted to lie idle for a year or two or used in pastures. The past methods must cease. A new system must be adopted. The cotton raisers have been taught a severe lesson in their unbusinesslike methods and in holding too much cotton or buying cotton futures.

EAGLE

Dathan Ala

JUN 11 1928

THE EAGLE AND THE FARMERS OF THE WIREGRASS

There is no satisfaction comparable to the feeling that one has undertaken something worthwhile, and that his efforts are bearing fruit.

On the third of this month Mr. J. W. Steely, former superintendent of education of Geneva County, and today owner of a large farm near Hartford, joined the staff of The Eagle as agri-

cultural editor. Each day he has ridden to various farms in Houston County, talked with the farmers about their work, inquired of the methods they use and the variety of crops they are planting, and written a daily column of what he has seen and heard. His comment has been interesting; it is looked upon by many as the best feature in the paper.

It is The Eagle's sincere desire to be of help to the farmers of the Wiregrass and we believe that our capacity has increased manifold with Mr. Steely on the job. Everybody likes to know what the other fellow is doing and if his business or profession similar to ours, we like to know how he does it. What a farmer plants, how he treats his soil and the methods he uses in producing and gathering his crops are of interest and perhaps of educational value to other farmers of the County.

Mr. J. H. Witherington, County Agent, offers warm congratulations to The Eagle in acquiring the services of Mr. Steely. "His daily column is of more value in Houston County than it could be in any other part of the State," he points out, "because the majority of Houston County farms are owned by those who work them, and practical-

ly all the tenants are white men. What Negro farmers we have are different from the Negro farmers of the Black Belt, for they were trained to work differently. In the Black Belt the white land owner rides about on a horse or sits on his front veranda and tells the Negroes what to do. In Houston County the white farmer tells the Negro: 'You take that row and I'll take this one.' He works along side him, and the result is a better Negro farmer and harder work."

It is Mr. Witherington's conviction that the farmers of Houston County work harder than those of any other part of Alabama. He gives the following illustration: "After the cloudburst in April the farmers had to buy more fertilizer and plant their crops over. They worked every day from dawn till as long as they could see. In a few weeks they were on their feet again. Then more thunderstorms have been coming in recent days. Grass has sprung up all over the County, and it seemed that everything would be ruined again. But in the last few days we've had clear weather, and the farmers have pitched in and dug all that grass up. They have put out some hard work against the odds, and they have won so far. I don't know where you'll find another set of farm-

ers that stick to the job as they do in Houston County. That accounts for the fact that we seldom have a complete crop failure in the Wiregrass."

Mr. Steely's daily news and comment is helping by keeping the farmers notified of what the others are doing. His services are a big load for a country town daily to assume without tangible returns, but this paper is glad to undertake it. We believe his services will be more than worth the expense in the long run, for what benefits the farmers of the Wiregrass benefits all of us, whether directly or indirectly.

Agriculture - 1928

Condition of GRAPHIC

Lagrange Ga

Mar 19

Sponsored by the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life, this week is being observed by various associations and organizations throughout Georgia as negro farm and home ownership week. A report, issued by the Georgia Industrial College shows that in 1800 there were 82,822 negro farmers in Georgia, with only 11,375 of that total recorded as owners of land. In 1910 the total number of colored farmers had increased to 122,559 with only 15,698 owners; while in 1920 there were 130,176 negro agriculturists, 16,040 of whom owned the land they tilled. The latest census, however, taken in 1925, shows a great decrease in the total number of negro farmers, only 85,077 being recorded, of which number 11,747 owned property they lived on. The figures showed that Georgia ranked fourth of all states in the number of negro farmers, being topped only by Mississippi, South Carolina and Alabama.

ATLANTA

GEORGIA

MAR 29 1928

Negroes in Hancock

Operate 1,232 Farms

SPARTA, Ga., March 29.—The report of the negro farm demonstration agent regarding the number of farms operated by negroes in Hancock County shows that 1,232 farms in the county are operated by negro farmers, and 81 per cent of these farmers are tenants on lands owned by white landlords.

There are 242 farms in the county owned by negro farmers and operated by them. It was found that much money is being spent by these farmers for articles of food, such as corn, hay, oats, meat, flour, lard, potatoes, syrup and canned goods, all of which could be raised here.

GOING BACK TO COTTONS.

Tremendous progress is being made in increasing the consumption of stylish cotton dress goods.

The Cotton Textile Institute, of New York, of which Walker D. Hines, is president, began an intensive campaign to this end three years ago. At the time cotton fabrics were practically in the discard as relating to women's wearing ma-

terials. Every garment was silk, particularly in the high-styled field. As a consequence cotton consumption was enormously reduced, while the consumers were taxed unnecessarily for high-priced ready-made silk garments and materials merely because fashion so decreed. The situation affected the producer most as prices of raw cotton reflected the fall-off in consumptive demand. It also affected the mill interests. In both of these particulars Georgia, and every other cotton producing and manufacturing state, felt the reaction. The Textile Institute, with a staff of scientists to find new uses for cotton, and a staff of publicity experts, undertook two major objectives, both looking to an increase in cotton consumption. It was a wise and far-seeing movement, for a large number of new uses for the staple has been developed, and the department stores and drygoods stores of the country have become so enthused over the campaign that they are now pushing cotton fabrics, and the leading stylists of the fashion centers are making them up into the most attractive garments that could possibly be worn.

Georgia.

Barnesville, Ga. News-Gazette
Thursday, April 19, 1928

TOM BUSH ADDRESSES

COLORED FARMERS

To the Colored Farmers of Lamar County:

The weather condition has thrown us a little late about planting but we must remember we can't stop the rain nor make the sun shine; nor can we bring about seasons for planting; but just wait on the Lord. It's a bad plan to think we can make it our self. If we put our cotton seed in the mud looking for a crop we will miss it.

Let us have faith in God and see ourselves as helpless creatures and keep a cheerful heart believing all things are done for the best.

Small acreage of cotton, highly fertilized, fast work and we will reap if we faint not.

T. M. Bush.

This year will show a phenomenal increase in the use of wearing fabrics, and from a survey just completed by the institute the year 1929 will show a marked increase over this year. The most significant feature of this new tendency towards cottons started at the very top of the style ladder.

The official report of the survey just released says:

"In answer to the question as to whether cotton has returned to fashion importance, 15 stylists and fashion authorities replied in the affirmative. Piques, prints, voiles, dimities, velveteens, percales, gingham, organdies, batistes, lawns and broadcloths were mentioned as the most popular cotton fabrics last season.

"While some of our reports reveal a disinclination to prophesy anything in so capricious a field as fashion in general, there is a confident feeling that 1929 will be a big cotton year.

"This forecast has come to us in different forms and varying degrees of positiveness; and it is generally based upon the premise that cotton has made a success in a high-styled field, and that the natural thing to expect would be volume selling in the middle-price ranges."

Much progress has yet to be made before women generally are

educated to discard imported silks for domestic cottons, but style, beauty, health, comfort, all contribute to the present tendency, and the women of America should take a common sense view of it for their own good appearances, as well as for the savings that a more general use of cottons will assure.

The Cotton Textile Institute is doing a splendid work, and if the consumers will cooperate, as they should, the south will have millions of dollars added annually to its production wealth.

Agriculture - 1928

Condition of
Mind, La. 1

Suburb

JAN 25 1928

CAN'T SOLVE FARMING WITH NEGRO LABOR

Clint Carr Implores Aid of the
Law of Supply and
Demand

In this letter Mr. Carr excoriates the editor of the Signal-Tribune for advocating the teaching of agriculture and other practical subjects in the schools. His letter follows. A reply is found on editorial page. —(Editor's note.)

Dear Editor:

This writer likes to be agreeable, but I've got to give vent to my feelings. The subject of disagreement is in your issue of January 18th, an editorial which you forgot and put on the front page. One in which you say politics are of no consequence and that the agricultural situation can be solved by negro laborers and school children.

Now as to politics, you know newspapers can not thrive on a dead subject like agriculture, and that we've all got to exercise our suffrage rights by voting for the candidates who can promise us most.

Having been reared on a farm I know something about the back breaking task of picking cotton; the sultry, stinging heat in a corn field in June; the dusty cotton rows in July when bull nettle stings and dirt caked on your sweaty legs. In the unpleasant, hard, unremunerative toil of farming there is no inducement offered to youth like you try to picture through courses in agriculture.

Your columnist has worked side by side with the negro cotton choppers, and we fail to see how they

would solve the situation by making them more efficient. Now, Mr. Editor, you may know something about newspapers but your ignorance on this point is preposterous. Educate negroes and you would make land-owners of them, not tenants.

The sole purpose of education should not be to produce better artisans, because we produce too much now. After all the debate over prices has subsided, we can go back to old economic law of supply and demand. Mr. Editor, I want to stop and ask you a few questions. What benefits to the farmers are derived from Government crop reports? Why should a freeze in January affect the price of a crop that has already been harvested? Should farming be industrialized as claimed by the "biggest" farmer in the U. S.? How

can co-operative marketing work successfully? Is price fixing by government advisable and practicable? Could we control prices through tariff? How can overproduction be controlled? Do not the forces of nature such as drouths, excessive rains, and storms control farming more than any other industry?

Such questions as these, Mr. Editor, are not to be solved by studying how to remove acidity of soil or the advantages of rotation of crops, but through those subjects that provoke thinking and reasoning — the very subjects that you would eliminate.

Thinking is no clearer than the precept of ideas people have. These precepts are expressed in language. I do not know about others, but I can say for myself one of the subjects which has helped me most in language expression is Latin.

We should not forget too, that our farms are not only producing livestock, corn, cotton, etc., but citizens as well. It is just as essential that the rural child be as cultured and refined as an urban child. I'm of the inclination, Mr. Editor, that the High School Education of the type that produces cultured, refined citizenship and real thinkers is more important than the kind which produces artisans. Make secure and

safe the foundation, Sir, and the superstructure almost erects itself. Using an agricultural term. "The cultivation is in preparing the seed bed."

The content subjects are learned today and forgotten tomorrow, but it is those subjects that provoke contrasts, reasoning and thinking which leave convolutions embedded in brain tissue.

In conclusion, Sir, I hope how negro laborers, who come landowners through education that High School pupils finishing their courses around the age of sixteen—an age immature for much productivity, and real thinking—can solve the agricultural situation. I say give the rural child educational opportunities equal to those of the city child, and that when this is done (as it is done in Webster) you will not exclude the classics and other subjects for those "practical" subjects you talk about. Produce a clear and rational thinking citizenship and then there will be produced leaders to solve the agricultural situation from within and not without, by farmers and not by bankers and newspaper men through editorials on the front page.

Sincerely yours,

CLINT CARR.

Louisiana.

Condition of POPULAR WHIMS RUIN THE FARM BUSINESS

Catering To Public Fancy
Causes Farmers To Lose
Money In Virginia

NEW SALES PLAN HELPS

Howard Martin Tells Of Co-
operative League Plan

The tendency of farmers to concentrate on raising crops that prove to be popular for a season does more harm than good, Howard Martin, of Hyacinth, Va., one of the leading farmers of Northumberland County, told an AFRO reporter, Sunday.

In explaining his stand, Mr. Martin declared that a few years ago chicken raising became the rage among farmers of that section and many neglected their crops and raised chickens alone. So flooded did the market become that prices were reduced to a minimum and many lost money instead of making money.

In a similar way, he declared, the popularity of early summer tomatoes in the last few years caused many who had previously neglected this crop to take it up and this summer found a repetition of what had happened in the chicken business.

Co-Operative Selling

The farmers' co-operative selling plan, which is now in vogue in different sections of Virginia, is a great aid to farmers, he said, and is putting the farming industry on a sound business basis.

The league of farmers, consisting of 100 or more in a certain section, maintain a control packing house and marketing department.

Here the farmer takes his crops in bulk and it is graded, crated and shipped.

On the tomato crop, for instance, he pays 75 cents per crate. For this payment his crop is handled throughout by skilled packers. The crop is classified, wrapped, shipped and sold with freight paid to the various destinations. All over 75 cents that the crate brings goes to the farmer. Some crates net as high as \$2.75, while others bring returns in accordance with the quality of the produce.

This plan is also a great aid to farmers because it relieves the farmer of having to deal directly with wholesale merchants and jobbers who take advantage of the individual farmer. Officers of the league keep in touch with open markets and place the farmers' produce where it

will bring the largest returns.

Capital Necessary

As in every other business, Mr. Martin declared, capital is an absolute necessity in order to make any financial success as a farmer.

The market quotations always drop to the lowest point at harvest time, he said, and the farmer who is forced to sell as soon as he reaps his crop must take whatever the brokers want to give him, while the farmer who has enough capital to carry him through the winter, can store his wheat, corn and other non-perishable products away until the demand causes prices to soar.

Brokers are becoming so shrewd, he avers, that they send scouts throughout the farming district to determine which farmers are in debt and will be forced to sell at the first harvest. They make an appraisal of his crop and make him a blanket offer. With the supply companies hounding him for payment for fertilizer and seed and laborers demanding wages, he generally accepts, sometimes at a loss.

Machinery Great Help

Present day machinery has practically revolutionized the farming industry, Mr. Martin says, and is eliminating much of the drudgery that made farming so distasteful to many.

In the case of wheat alone, a new machine cuts, thrashes and bags the grain all in one motion as the farmer drives his tractor along the row. Formerly it was necessary to cut the wheat and stack it up in the field and then have a community thrasher to come from the outside. This caused both delay, waste and was added expense that reduced the farmer's profit.

Other new appliances help the farmer to do much of the work himself, that he hired numerous men to do at extortionate wages with no guarantee of equal returns.

Taught School

Mr. Martin gave up a position as a principal of a school in Northumberland County, which he built with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation several years ago, to become a farmer. His experiment has proved such a success that he declares he would not think of giving it up. His education proved an asset in gaining him an enviable place in the respect of the farmers, both white and colored, of that section, as he is looked upon as an authority in the Co-Operative Farmers' League.

Good roads and the construction of a new bridge across the Rappahannock River make all points along the Chesapeake, Richmond and other shopping stations easily accessible.

Condition of

Agriculture Must Work Out Its Own Salvation, Says Political Economist

**Majority Power Is Per-
manently in Hands of
Industry and of Com-
merce, Declares Dr. Fay.**

Williamstown, Mass., August 4.—

(P)—Agriculture must look to itself for its salvation or it will become a lame dog, *not* *needing* *the* *special* *aid*, Dr. C. R. Fay, professor of political economy at the University of Toronto, declared today in an address before members of the institute of politics.

One reason for this, he said, is that majority power is permanently in the hands of industry and commerce. Another is the impossibility for farmers to maintain a standard of life comparable with that of the towns unless their production per man is constantly growing. This means replacement of man power by machine power wherever possible.

Agriculture, he said, is not one, but many industries, each having its own marketing problems demanding solution, whereas government can only legislate for the mass. A measure of farm relief which aids one section, he pointed out, may be of negligible interest to another, or it may be directly hostile to the interests of another, if, for example, its purpose is to maintain the price of certain products which a second agricultural section uses as its raw material.

The important needs of agriculture, he said, are not that it should set the pace to the rest of the nation, nor even that its members should increase in wealth as fast as the ranks of industry and commerce, but rather that as a group of industries it should attain comparative economic stability, that the individual standard of living should rise absolutely, and that the group consciousness of agriculture should achieve content. This latter, he said, probably was the greatest need of all and could be best attained through cooperation.

At another round table discussion Professor Charles W. Hackett, of the University of Texas, speaking of recent inter-American relations and problems said one of the greatest financial problems before Mexico at the present time was that of liquidating her agrarian bonds, some of which are held by American citizens, issued when Mexico appropriated large tracts of land some ten years ago in pursuance of her agrarian policy.

Action taken by the Mexican government to enforce the constitutional provision designed to effect educational and religious reforms, Professor Hackett said, has not been considered by the United States government as subject for diplomatic protest. Nevertheless, because of the action of the Mexican government in enforcing this provision, many individuals and some organizations in the United States have become very antagonistic toward Mexico and in some cases have even demanded intervention by the United States in Mexico.

Conditions

DAIRYING EMANCIPATING NEGROES AND TENANT FARMERS FROM ECONOMIC SLAVERY.

L. J. FOLSE, general manager of the Mississippi State Board of Development, Jackson, writing the MANUFACTURERS RECORD gives the following interesting bit of information:

"We have just run across an item of interest in the dairying development at Starkville, Miss. The Borden Milk Company's condensery at Starkville has about 1200 patrons who supply milk and cream: 501 of these are negro farmers who are drawing approximately \$15,000 a month, or about \$360 a year for each negro farmer. And all the farmers who deliver milk to the condensery are making as much cotton as they ever did."

1-5-28 Vol. XCIII.

"The dairying development in Mississippi to the negro race alone means more to their welfare and future progress than the Emancipation Proclamation. The complete economic liberation of the negro and the so-called poor white farmer of the South is coming rapidly through the dairy cow and hydro-power. Mississippians are taking advantage of their opportunities in fine fashion, and if we keep up our present stride Wisconsin and Minnesota will have us to contend with in the next decade. However, there is room for all of us."

PLANTATION OWNER TELLS OF WORKERS

Northward Movement Brings Alarm

[Editor's Note—This article, taken from Plain Talk, was written by a southern white man who is a plantation owner in Central Mississippi. Owing to the length of the article it will be carried on this page in three installments, of which this is the first.]

By HOWARD SNYDER

It has often been said that cotton is king down here in the South, but I think this is not quite all of the truth, for of late years the weevil seems to be king of cotton and debts its prime ministers. Certainly the three are hopelessly mixed up. Perhaps it would not be far from the truth to say that the three are joint kings, for beyond a doubt the three taken to-

gether are the despots that rule the South. When cotton fails as it has done this past year the whole South fails, merchants wear out their trousers sitting on their counter waiting for customers and the nerves of both sides refusing credit; bankers begin foreclosing their deeds of trust, physicians cannot pay their gasoline bills, railroads begin turning off men, mills languish, preachers beg in vain, and everywhere are long faces to be seen, and the cry of hard times is to be heard.

DESTINY OF WORKERS HELD BY CROP

Let a good crop come with a fair price and the mails are flushed with orders for automobiles, furniture, fertilizers, and everything that the industrial North has for sale that the South needs and can buy. Mules and horses are shipped in by the thousands and buggies and machinery by the train loads. In every community business is brisk and money circulating. Perhaps there is no other place on the earth where a single crop controls the destinies of so many people as in our own South, and beyond doubt we produce no other crop in America that suffers so dreadfully from pests as does cotton.

In the hill regions there is more or less diversified farming and the farms are small and owned by the men who till them. But these sections constitute only a small part of the cotton producing districts. In the real cotton regions such as those low, flat river bottoms along the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers, one and only one crop is raised and wherever this occurs the boll weevil and credit merchants reign supreme. Recently I took a motor trip through that section of Mississippi lying between the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers and known as the Delta. Seldom did I see a garden, a pasture, a hay stack, a potato patch, a flock of hens, an orchard, a dairy, an oat field or anything else. But thousands of squalid huts and acres and acres of cotton stretched off into infinity. In many cases I did not even find pastures for the mules; year in and year out they are kept in the feed lots and fed on oats shipped in from the North.

It was fine cotton that I saw, considering the damages wrought by the weevil—and the fact that 600 pounds of commercial fertilizer was used to the acre to stimulate it. On the larger plantations there was an overseer's house, a store, a gin, and then the hundreds of tenant huts where the Negroes who tilled the fields on the share-crop plan lived.

By this plan the tenant cultivates the crop, gathers and delivers it to the gin. The proprietor supplies him through the overseer with mules, food, clothing, groceries, fuel, and all other things needed for making a crop. For his labor he receives half of the crop and from this half he repays the proprietor for the supply of provisions. If the landlord is honest the tenant may have several hundred to \$2,000 or \$3,000 a year as his net profits on a good year when the prices are high, but if the landlord is dishonest and the season bad and prices low he may have nothing for his net

profit and not so much as break even with whoever it is that supplies him with provisions.

STUPENDOUS DEBTS HARM SOUTH

As a rule the tenant is always in debt to the landlord or supply merchants and the landlord in turn in debt to bankers and local capitalists. These local capitalists hold a deed of trust on the crop, the mules, and almost always on the plantation itself. As cotton is exceedingly uncertain since the weevil came, the local capitalist charges a high rate of interest and demands abundant security, and forecloses many deeds of trust.

THE COTTON FARMER

Editor The Advertiser:

I have been reading with much interest and (excuse the word) disgust the views and speeches of our learned men, now assembled in Jackson, Miss., on reduction of cotton acreage, etc.—all a waste of time, as well as eloquence. The farmer, owning his land, can't be made by any legislation to plant according to their dictates. The farmer-tenant is compelled to plant cotton as rent comes first. Landlords require so many bales to the plow.

I have been a farmer too long not to thoroughly understand the farmer's viewpoint.

When advised to reduce cotton acreage they ask you, if you will take corn, peas, potatoes, etc., for rent. You quickly reply: "No, I prefer so many bales. Can't handle those things."

Can't handle them! Then, how can the poor tenant handle them?

The way to help the farmer is to reduce the rent, reduce the taxes—many farmers giving up their homes for taxes—then the great help of introducing new machinery, not talking about it, but acting at once, for making every species of bagging used in the South. Why use jute when cotton is better and more available?

This kind of help will save the farmers. At present he is obliged to plant cotton to pay his rent, for family supplies, such as clothing, etc. Cotton is our chief money product. We must raise enough to meet our obligations.

MRS. W. R. KENNON.

Not for publication unless you think best, but to beg your help for the poor Southern farmers.—Mrs. W. P. K.

Gadsden, Ala.

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Mississippi

Condition of
Natchez, Miss., Democrat
Tuesday, May 29, 1924

GIBSON DELIVERS TALK TO NEGROES ON CROP GROWING

T. R. Gibson, negro lecturer and minister, who for the past several years has been working industriously among the members of his race to have them better their living conditions by diversification of crops and by hard work on the farm, delivered two talks to members of his race here Sunday.

The first talk was made at eleven-thirty at the Rose Hill Baptist Church on Homochitto street, while the second was given in the evening at the Shilo Baptist Church on St. Catherine street.

Both of the services were largely attended, and it is believed by the lecturer that good results will be forthcoming.

Condition of

OKLAHOMA CY., OKLA.

Oklahoma

JUL 1 1928

FARM TRAINING SEEN AS VITAL TO NEGRO RACE

Educator Favors Greater
Emphasis on Classes In
Vocational Lines.

Modern education is needed to keep pace with present-day civilization, in the opinion of A. M. Salone, negro principal of the separate schools at Pawhuska. That opinion is the reason he favors more vocational training for negro boys and girls in school, he said in a recent address at Langston university at Langston.

Radical changes in the school curricula for negro pupils are advocated by Salone. He believes that more attention should be paid to the industries based upon tillage of the soil.

"Buy land in plats of five, ten, fifteen and twenty acres; learn how to improve and conserve its productiveness and how to cultivate it; then return to it," is the appeal Salone makes to the younger people of his race.

Continual Change Is Seen

"Continual change is necessary to keep up with modern day progress and to make a happy and prosperous race of the negroes," said Salone. "Next to learning how to conserve the productiveness of the soil, the principles of thrift and economy must be learned and observed rigidly."

With the population of the entire nation increasing at a rate which should show a doubling in every thirty-eight to sixty years, there is an ever increasing need of the negro giving more attention to the land and its cultivation, Salone argued.

In talks made to groups of pupils in the separate schools of many districts in Oklahoma, Salone said

it was not his idea at all to convey the impression that the training of the boy and girl should be one-sided along vocational lines, but to decry the sort of training that has been given and to suggest something in its place.

Farming Surest Existence

A knowledge of the tillage of the soil and the ability to make use of the knowledge offer a surer existence to the masses of the race than any other source, he said.

At first, in the development of the nation, the making of a living was easier because of the availability of large amounts of virgin soil, according to Salone. Though the life and manners of the time were rough, a cultural education later developed.

In the process of development of the country, vocational education was neglected to a considerable extent, Salone said. Thousands of young men of the race are taking subjects in school which do not qualify them to fulfill their vision of "a good job," he finds. They finish their courses and find only jobs not commensurate with their ability and training.

'About Face' Is Favored

Too many students want to become teachers, he argued. He believes there should be an "about face," and more attention given to the vocational and industrial training that will fit the negro for a better place in present-day life.

The laws of self preservation, coupled with increasing difficulties in making a living because of the exhaustion of the soil and a decrease in the acreage available, are encouraging, at least indirectly, much of the criminality present in the nation today, Salone said.

More practical education, with its consequent fitting of more persons for real jobs, would do much to relieve this situation, he declared.

Agriculture-1928
Condition of

ITEM

JUN 25 1928

AN OPEN LETTER TO NEGRO FARMERS

Side Dressing Cotton Hastens
Growth

The negro farmers of Sumter county used more care in selecting suitable cotton seed for planting than ever before, and naturally good results are expected. The season has not been the best for cotton growing, but it is too early to be pessimistic. A good crop can still be made if we get the weather, and if the farmer is careful in his cultivation.

Certain facts ought to be borne in mind. Early growth is imperative. Since the flowers that come during the first three or four weeks of flowering largely determine the yield, it is very important that the growth of the cotton crop should be hastened. Nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia are two of the best known agents for side dressing. If the farmer uses soda, he should use at least 100 pounds per acre. If he uses sulphate of ammonia, he should use at least 75 pounds to the acre. The best time to apply side dressing is about two weeks after chopping. In some cases, particularly on light sandy soil, a second application would do good. If the second application is used, it should be applied about the time the first blooms appear.

The young cotton plants should be helped by frequent shallow cultivation. Don't cultivate too deeply, as this might tend to injure the young roots. Every care should be taken however to hurry the growth without harming the plant. From the time you start cultivating until finishing time, the cotton should be ploughed every week. Sometimes it is even necessary that both rows should be ploughed every week. Since we must plant cotton, we ought to do everything possible to make the yield commensurate with our efforts.

Keep your garden going so there will be an abundance of vegetables for the table and the market.

Yours for better crops,

J. C. MALONEY,
Negro Farm Dem. Agent.

ANOTHER LETTER TO NEGRO FARMERS

Watch Out For Boll Weevils!

The boll weevil infestation seems to be exceptionally heavy this year. From reports coming in and from my own investigation, the ravages of the weevil, unless stopped, will reach large proportions. The exceptionally hot weather which we had for a few days probably checked the inroads to a certain extent, nevertheless, the only absolute protection for the cotton crop is to poison. Poison—and do it now! Clemson College says that it pays to poison whenever you find as many as twenty weevils to the acre. Sometimes it is necessary to make the second application, particularly if rain came after the first application. You are to be the judge of that. But it is better to make the mistake of doing too much to control him than in not doing enough.

Buy your poison as you need it. Don't make the mistake of storing poison that you might not need. In case of a dry, hot July, you would need as much as you would with different weather conditions. Buy poison as the occasion demands.

All the 4-H corn club boys should bear in mind the short course at State College, Orangeburg, July 16-19. Seventy-five boys are expected to go from this county, and we'd be glad if as many of the fathers and other farmers as possible would go along. It doesn't matter whether you have a demonstration or not. The object is to help all.

By way of encouragement to the farmers, the following is an illustration of how the farmer can succeed:

Last week I was called to the farm of Eugene Harvin, Privateer section, to inspect his farm for weevils. I was surprised to find 24 acres of cotton knee high all over, just as clean as a yard. This is the best cotton in Sumter county among negro farmers. He had already used poison, and the weevils had checked. He also had 12 acres of corn and a year round garden. Plenty hogs in the pasture, meat in smoke house, plenty corn and hay. Sugar and coffee were the only things he had to buy for the home. He had about 50 acres of land under cultivation and used three mules. Just enough to

work properly and get results. This should be an inspiration to other farmers.

Yours for better crops,

J. C. Maloney,
Negro Farm Demonstration Agent.

ANOTHER LETTER TO NEGRO FARMERS

The Next Seventy Days Will Determine the Crop

No lazy man can be a successful farmer. The farmers' job demands constant attention and as much perseverance as any other job. The tendency might be to loaf on the job—but this is not the time for loafing. If there ever was a time when the farmer should be on the job, now is that time. June and July are the determining months. The crops must be intensively worked. Shallow cultivation frequently done, will keep the ground soft and pulverized, and will keep down the grass and weeds which choke the growing crop and utilize the plant food that the crop needs.

Many negro farmers have attempted to grow tobacco for the first time, and they need all the information they can get. A few farmers came to me last week for information on tobacco culture, and since I have some bulletins on this subject I would be glad if other farmers would see me in regard to this. These bulletins contain a wealth of information, and they are to be had free of charge. There is one for you. Come and get it.

It will soon be time to plant cover crops. The wise man does not wait until he is ready to plant and then start to look for seed. If you don't have the seed for these crops, secure them now. At planting time you might find no seed available. The advantage of cover crops is perfectly evident. They serve both as feed for stock and as soil builders. If more farmers planted cover crops they would not have to consider the pulling of fodder, which is harmful to the corn crop. They will have plenty of feed without fodder.

Mr. J. B. Pierce, Field Agent Extension work, U. S. department of agriculture for negro farmers in the states of Arkansas, Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Missouri, Virginia and West Virginia was in Sumter a few days ago, looking over the work, and he stated that the work of the negro farmers of Sumter county was outstanding, and was so acknowledged in the Washington office. Let us keep up the good work.

South Carolina

Yours for better crops.
J. C. Maloney,
Negro Farm Demonstration Agent.

NEWS

CHARLESTON, S. C.

SEP 9 1928

Beaufort Firm Succeeds With Tobacco Experiment

Golden Weed Yields Eight Hundred Pounds
To Acre On Sea Island In Spite
of Too Much Rain

Beaufort, Sept. 8.—Special: Eight hundred pounds of tobacco to the acre of such a grade that it sold for an average of seventeen cents a pound when the South Carolina bright belt was getting twelve is the result of an experiment on St. Helena island by people seeking crops that will flourish on rich low-country lands and make returns as once did rice, long cotton and indigo.

"I am satisfied that the tests have shown that both for quality and quantity this section here can grow as fine texture tobacco as any section now engaged in tobacco culture," says William Keyserling, who manages the McDonald Wilkins company estate, where the ten-acre golden weed plot was grown this year. He was assisted by a South Carolina tobacco expert.

Waste First Year

"There was some unnecessary waste in the first experiment," the Beaufort men say. "There was also too much rain with too much renewal of the plant and perhaps too much nitrogen and humus for cowpeas were turned under in some of the soil."

Of the eight-thousand-pound crop 5,000 pounds have already been sold for seventeen cents a pound. Of this only forty pounds was graded as sand lugs. Some of it brought a maximum of twenty-six cents. The return at this rate will be \$136 an acre with a cost calculated by the planters at \$50 and this they say can be curtailed for some expense incurred will not have to be repeated in five or six years. The cost sheet includes lumber, sticking, transplanting, seed bed, picking, grading, guano and poisoning.

Charleston Hinterland

Charleston was once the most prosperous city on the South Atlantic and this was so because she had the finest and richest hinterland on earth, for rice, long cotton and indigo made Charleston. This hinterland's sales and purchases—all were done in Charleston. But these old crops today are gone, though the hinterland with

its supreme soil and climate still remains. Two years ago a great tobacco expert declared that the Carolina sea island soil was strongly indicated for the finer tobacco—and hence the above experiment, whose hope was to help to give this hinterland a fairly safe and profitable succedeam to long cotton.

To Continue Project

The St. Helena tobacco experiment will be continued by the company who has conducted it this season. The hope is that it will now radiate and that other intelligent farmers will form a tobacco growing group; employ an expert to be paid on a basis of profit; and put up a community curing house. The financing of such a group would require no great sum but it might mean millions of dollars to the Carolina sea islands and it might mean a succedeam for long cotton, though of course with far less acreage involved.

There will be a decrease in the Carolina trucking acreage this coming season, and just what will happen to the negro day laborers who will be thereby released? The whole trucking system of course has tended to continue on the negro as a laborer, it did not tend to make him an independent producer and firmly anchored to his locality.

Many Negro Laborers

On St. Helena Island there are nearly 5,000 negroes. They own their own homes and fifteen or twenty acres of good land. They grow as a rule corn, cowpeas (dry pea eating), sweet potatoes and a little cattle. But needing here the element of "cash" they largely work out as laborers. Now that cash item and which should release them from the category of the day laborer, can be found it is believed in short cotton.

The McDonald Wilkins company has been carrying on also this year another experiment. They have bought a fine brand of upland cotton seed and they have super-

vised its culture. Cotton planting come and the results here have been good indeed and this work by the negro in place of being done late in the season as usual here was done this year in March. Weevil has done no great harm. The old hinterland may carry a bright- negroes were taught to pick up squares and to poison. The out-

Condition of DOESN'T LIKE PLANTERS.

Guntown, Miss.

To The Commercial Appeal:

Some time ago I read an article in your columns by a writer who deplored the negro exodus northward. He held a picture of the negro's mistake in leaving the south and concludes with saying the south is the negro's friend.

Sure, the big land holders of the south are the negro's friend, as long as they can get him to work so he can rob him of what he earns. Let the negro quit being an easy prey and he is booked to move on.

Keeping the negro in the south is the scheme of the big planters who drive him like a mule, sell him what he eats and wears, at enormous prices, then get the balance in the fall.

I've lived in the delta and while there had to back my protests for my rights with "Judge Colt." The next year I had to move on, for the word passed from lip to lip: "He can't be handled; he will die for his rights."

You big planters who work and steal from the negro think of God's wrath that is visited on you and think of the final reckoning that awaits.

Could you not cover your fertile acres with those of your own kind of flesh? Would it not be better to practice a little brotherly love instead of stealing from ignorant negroes? Possibly you go to church on Sunday, drop a large piece of money in the contribution box for foreign missions and at the same time are aware of many poor white people that need your help more than the heathens do. They don't want charity. They want a chance, an even break with honest division of the profits of their labors.

If the negro wants to go north let him go and pray that he stays up there where social lines are not so tightly drawn and where they eat with white folks and ride the same cars by legislation.

I am a Democrat, descendant of men who followed Forrest and Lee, and my reason for writing this is to spread truth, for every time I see an article clamoring for negroes to stay south it makes me want to vomit, for I know the real motive behind it.

I am not sure this will be printed but you have been very liberal and I trust the truth of this will not escape you.

"RIDDLE OF MISSISSIPPI."

Published May 10, 1928

FUTURE FARMERS OF TENNESSEE PICNIC.

Perhaps one of the most enjoyable occasions of the present school year was the picnic given by the Future Farmers of Tennessee at the mouth of Talley's Hollow Tuesday evening. The High School Faculty was present and each member of the Club attended with a lady friend. The number in attendance was about 60 persons. The entertainment for the occasion was furnished by the Negro Quartette from Carthage. A supper consisting of chicken, weinners, bacon, potatoes, eggs, bread and coco-cola was served.

Agriculture

Condition of

South

Borland

JUN 1 1926

NEGROES FLOCKING TO COTTON FIELDS COTTON NEEDS THEM

COTTON CHOPPING CALLS THEM AND THEY READILY ANSWER THE SUMMONS

The cotton crop, the greatest gamble on earth, has gotten up to the point where it has to be "chopped out." By that expression is meant that the grass incidental must be removed, and the cotton "thinned."

Nobody yet has devised a means whereby this cotton, which comes up too thick, because it is planted that way, cannot be planted at intervals for enough apart to save that much seed and that many plants, but it simply is not being done, that's all.

Cotton chopping is where Sambo and Dinah and their progeny make their spring money, and it comes in mighty handy with the negroes, this cotton chopping, for after they have gone through a more or less hard winter their larders and their exchequers also, are very much depleted, much after the manner of most white folks.

Sambo was never a grain farmer and he does not care anything about such a crop. He cannot chop it, and hoeing it is out of the question, so why should he worry whether oats and wheat are raised?

But he does lay to a cotton crop, and it is natural—his forbears were raised and reared to it—and born to it. Cotton can be chopped by gangs, and a negro loves to gang. It is the same thing as a picnic for him, only better. He gets good money for attending, and there are no more chiggers in a cotton patch than there are on a picnic ground.

Chopping cotton is very fascinat-

ing, as intimated, to a negro, but it loses its charms easily to cotton picking. In the fall of the year when great gangs of negroes leave the cities and towns and go back to the farm, their real habitat, they are as happy as a pig in the sunshine. Where the planter furnishes quarters for the pickers they can have their social affairs at night by the light of the moon, and pick cotton in the daytime, and make plenty of money. It is the life Sambo likes. It was just what he was used to in slavery days, and he did not work as hard then, or postpone as many meals as he has been known to omit since. It is true he was sold "down the river" occasionally, but so are baseball players now. It was also quite true that he ate three times a day, because his master believed in a well-fed field hand. And he had enough clothes simply for the same reasons.

If the North had taken the negroes home with them after the surrender, the South would have been in a pitiable plight, for it takes negroes to raise the South's major crop, cotton, and pick it. Nobody has made a cotton picker yet that will take Sambo's place, and a cotton chopper

Texas

Agriculture - 1928

Improvement of.

Alabama.

Dairy Help Among Negroes Suggested

tion of the farm for the next crop season
will start immediately.

Appearing before the Tuscaloosa county board of revenue yesterday, a committee of three local leaders in farm development in Tuscaloosa county urged the appointment of a negro farm worker in Tuscaloosa county for dairy development and other advancement among the negro farmers of the county and their families. It was pointed out that the state and federal government will pay \$1,200 a year toward the salary of such an agent, and that the county is asked only to supply an additional \$600.

With Judge W. W. Brandon absent from the meeting of the board, the matter was tabled for action at some future time. Members of the board of revenue did not indicate their position and the proposal will be decided at some future meeting of the board.

DEMONSTRATION FARM PURCHASED

State Buys 143 Acres At Abbeville At Cost Of
\$8,723

Purchase of a new demonstration farm at the Abbeville State Secondary Agricultural School was completed and announced at the State Department of Education yesterday. The farm consists of 143 acres, bought at a cost of \$8,723.

This is the first of the three 1928-1929 farms at these schools to be bought, as provided by the legislature of 1927. Three farms, at Lineville, Jackson and Blountsville, were bought in 1927-'28.

Dr. R. E. Tidwell, state superintendent of education, acting as executive officer of the State Board of Education, completed the purchase. The farm was bought in two tracts, one of 140.5 acres from J. R. Parish, at a cost of \$8,300, and the other, 2.82 acres, from John B. Ward, at \$423.

The old farm at the Abbeville school was sold to N. C. Wood for \$4,579. This fund was applied to the purchase of the new farm. The Commissioner's Court of Henry County contributed \$2,500 to the purchase and the balance, \$1,644, was paid from a special appropriation made by the 1927 Legislature for the acquisition of these farms.

The new farm will be operated under the direction of the extension service of Auburn. It is understood that prepara-

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NEGRO CATTLE KING

OPENS 1928 SEASON

W. H. Peyton, better known as "Speck" Peyton, the negro cattle king of the Montgomery territory, opened the cattle market with the first purchase and sale at the Union Stockyards today. The inclemency of the weather was not sufficient to dampen the ardor of "Speck" who is a regular trader and a large contributor to the receipts at the market.

"Speck" not only occupies the unique position of being the negro cattle king, but is known as an ardent admirer and supporter of the Democratic ticket, being especially strong in his support of W. A. Gunter for our permanent

Farming Attracts

More Negro Boys

Says Dr. Sargent

More young negroes are staying on the farm, learning better farming methods, and still more will stay on the farms in the future, through the Smith-Hughes work in negro schools of the South, Dr. H. O. Sargeant, of Washington, agricultural education agent of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, said here yesterday.

Dr. Sargeant, a native Alabamian, who was formerly for 12 years principal of the state's secondary agricultural school at Hamilton, has been conducting a conference for southern negro agricultural teachers engaged in Smith-Hughes work, at Tuskegee Institute. He visited the State Department of Education yesterday.

While he was at Hamilton, Dr. Sargeant was chosen by the Federal Board for Smith-Hughes work and now is in charge of this education in negro schools in the South.

"Through project, or club work, among negro youths, we are interesting them in staying on the farm," Dr. Sargeant said. "Each boy of the club has his acre on his father's farm which he cultivates according to and under the plan showed him by his agricultural teacher at school.

"These teachers, in addition to the work among the boys, 12 months of the year, are doing a great service in teaching better farming to adults on winter evenings," Dr. Sargeant declared.

Anniston, Ala., Star
Sunday, July 22, 1928

DEVELOPS POOR

ALABAMA LANDS

INTO RICH FARM

Cotton No Longer King, Replaced By Lespedeza, Says Davis

By P. O. DAVIS

Cotton used to be king in Alabama. It robbed the land and is king no more. Today they call Tolley "the Lespedeza King of Alabama" and many believe that on the basis of such work as he is doing Southern agriculture may be entirely rebuilt.

So completely, it seemed, was Tolley's land done for when he bought

it in 1918 that the negro tenants living on it had become discouraged and were moving away. Cotton was yielding not over 100 pounds of lint to the acre, equivalent to \$20 at a price of 20 cents a pound. Therefore the tenant who had 20 acres in cotton received about \$400 in cash for his year's work. It was typical limestone valley red land, either level or slightly rolling. But as for Cropping it was plainly "all in," perhaps the poorest farm in Limestone county.

Nitrogen and organic matter were the main needs. The question was how to supply them. Mr. Tolley took charge in January, 1919. The March following he planted 90 acres in lespedeza.

In the fall of 1922 I attended a field meeting on Mr. Tolley's farm and saw what lespedeza had done for him. Up to that time he was getting over 30 bushels of corn to the acre—twice the average yield of his county. Of cotton he was getting three fourths of a bale to the acre. When he took charge one fifth was a good crop. A two-year crop of lespedeza made the change.

That was in 1922. Throughout the years since, improvement has continued. He has developed lespedeza not only as a soil builder but also as a seed and hay crop. His farm now nets him \$8,000 a year.—Farm and Fireside.

NEGRO LEAVES

MARK IN WORLD

Ancient Slave Has Seed Named In His Memory

Thomasville, Ala., Jan. 18.—(AP)—Sam McCall is dead here from a brief attack of pneumonia. Uncle Sam, as he was called, was considered one of the most remarkable negroes of this section of the state, born in slavery time, 98 years ago. He was credited with being the first to demonstrate to this section the value of intensive cultivation.

Representatives of the United States Agricultural Department from Washington have visited Uncle Sam's modest cabin and discussed with him his method of rotation of crops. The well known Sam McCall Cottonseed, bearing his name, is a tribute to his accomplishments in agriculture.

Alabama.

Agriculture - 1928

Improve ment of

"JIM" WRIGHT HAS SET OUT 70 ACRES OF VALENCIA TREES

Well Known Colored
Man's Holdings Now
Total 110 Acres

FAITH IN FUTURE

Grove Owner Thinks News Is Ad-
vocating Worthy Movement in
Planting Citrus

With a crop of citrus fruit on the trees and moving to the market that he expects to net him \$9,000 this year, Jim Wright, well known colored resident of DeLand, during the past 18 months has increased his citrus planting by 70 acres, 50 acres being planted to late Valencia oranges and 20 acres to tangerines.

"I think The News has selected a very worthy policy to advocate," said "Jim" when questioned by a representative of The News. "While I am not now planting any new grove, I have planted 70 acres in the past year and a half, and with the 40 acres in bearing I now have 110 acres of orange and tangerine groves."

"Jim" was enthusiastic about the future of this section in the citrus industry. He said he realized that people were making mistakes back in 1925 when bearing citrus groves were cut up, the trees destroyed and the land sold for building lots, and to this attributed his decision to plant additional land to citrus fruit.

Wright declared that citrus fruit growing is the greatest industry this section of Florida can expect to develop, and he did not believe that there is any danger of the market becoming overloaded.

Tangerines, he said, is one of his favorite crop. Years ago, he said, people told him that the tangerine business would be overdone, but he did not find it to be true. He said that even if the market is flooded and prices were low it would be just about as profitable to raise tangerines and sell them at low prices as it would be to grow oranges and sell them at low prices.

"I am a strong believer in or-

anges," said Wright, "and I believe the late crop that will carry over the period of low prices is the best crop. The majority of my orange trees are late Valencias."

"Jim" Wright is one of the wealthiest colored men in this section of Florida, and all that he possesses has been earned in DeLand. Born in Putnam county in 1875, Wright came to DeLand at the age of 15 years. He owned just \$1.50, he said, when he arrived in DeLand.

Wright's first purchase of land was after the freeze in 1895. For \$300 he bought 10 acres of land, half of it in grove which had been frozen down. He paid \$50 down on the purchase price and the rest in installments. A year was required to "bud" the citrus roots. His home and groves are located on West Minnesota avenue, west of the city limits.

Through hard work and applying himself to the task of cultivating his grove, Wright made a success. He took care of what he earned and invested in other real estate. In 1920 he erected the Wright building at the corner of South Florida and Voorhis avenues, where he conducted a mercantile establishment. Now he has leased the building and sold his stock, and devotes all his time to citrus growing.

Madison Fla., Recorder
Friday, April 20, 1928

Good Colored Farmers

There are a number of colored farmers in the Bethlehem section who have well improved places, some of them planting tobacco and most all hard working and industrious while a number own their own land. Among those with new tobacco barns are W. M. Bryan, and John Robinson.

Florida

Improvement of
TAMPA, FLA.

JUN 2 2 1928

Negro Vocational Students Win Prizes

By The Associated Press

Tallahassee, Fla., June 22.—Negro vocational agricultural students of several parts of Florida were winners in the first annual vocational judging contest of the Florida A. & M. College, J. F. Williams, jr., state supervisor of vocational agriculture, announced. The contests were in demonstrations of farm work, dairying plowing and judging.

The Alachua county training school was awarded the silver loving cup for the best team score in all contests.

Individual winners were: Andrew Jones and John Foster, Alachua county, and Charles Carey,

Coconut Grove barred Plymouth Rocks.

Charles Carey, Coconut Grove, John Neal, Alachua, and Joseph Bethel, Coconut Grove, white Ieg-horn hens.

John Foster, Alachua; James Green, Alachua, and John Neal, Alachua, duroc jersey gilts.

Joseph Bethel, Coconut Grove; George Thomas, Alachua, and

Ray Williams, Alachua, yellow dent corn.

George Postelle, Alachua; Jake Postelle, Alachua, and James Williams, Alachua, jersey cows.

James Greene, Alachua; Milton Williams, Webster, and John Foster, Alachua, plowing contest.

The Webster county training school was awarded the prize for the best demonstration of nursery stock.

Tallahassee, April 26. (AP)—Florida is now engaged in spending the sum of \$71,510.12 in the work of training its youth to become successful in the business of farming. This information has been given by J. F. Williams, jr., state supervisor of vocational agriculture.

The money, Mr. Williams said, is provided jointly by the federal and state governments, and the organization under which vocational agriculture education is being conducted is the state board of vocational education, composed of the governor, attorney general, secretary of state, state treasurer and state superintendent of public instruction, with the latter administrative head.

In addition to Mr. Williams, the staff includes Dr. E. W. Garriss, professor of agriculture, University of agricultural education, Florida A. & M. college for Negroes, teacher trainers, and a teaching staff in thirty-seven counties.

A compilation of the enrollment in vocational agriculture in the 37 counties showed that 1,746 students are taking courses in farming.

The state board for vocational education cooperates with the counties in establishing vocational agriculture departments in the various counties.

\$71,510 SPENT ON VOCATIONAL WORK

State and Federal Govern-
ments Give Help in Teach-
ing Agriculture

'Master Farmer' Title Is Bestowed at Athens On Twelve Georgians

Dr. Soule Predicts \$300,000,000 Value to 1928 Crops in State—1927 Best Year Since 1919.

Athens, Ga., January 24.—(P)—The 12 "master farmers" of Georgia were named today at the second day's session of the twenty-first annual Farmers' Week and Marketing conference at the State College of Agriculture.

They were: J. W. Algood, Cobb county; S. R. Brown, Turner county; Cy P. Bullock, Meriwether county; J. E. Davidson, Peach county; C. H. Ellis, Wayne county; W. J. Mathis, Terrell county; W. E. Morgan, Haralson county; J. R. McElmurray, Richmond county; F. C. Newton, Morgan county; C. E. Oliver, Chatham county; G. O'Kelly, Clark county; W. H. Smith, Bulloch county.

The master group was selected from 78 nominees from as many counties, three each from the four extension districts and the basis of selection was the score card of the State college and Progressive farmer, joint sponsors of the contest.

Speakers at today's sessions included C. A. Cobb, editor of the Southern Ruralist; Dr. M. L. Dugan, state superintendent of education; Dr. J. Phil Campbell, director, division of extension, State College of Agriculture; Miss Mary E. Crosswell, director, home economics, State College of Agriculture; and Miss Martha McAlpine, specialist in child study at the college.

Editor W. C. Lassiter, of the Progressive Farmer, in explaining the master farmer awards, said:

"The effect of this score card is to show that the highest attainment in farming is embodied not alone in his technical agricultural knowledge, but his ability to translate his success into an orderly, attractive home life, and, in turn, into better citizenship."

Crop Objective.

Declaring that 1927 was the best farm year Georgia has experienced since 1919, Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of the state college of agriculture, Tuesday announced to the farmers conference that his institution has set up an objective of \$300,000,000 for the state's agricultural production in 1928. Dr. Soule stated that the value of Georgia's crop last year was \$250,585,000 and said that the total crop values of the state have steadily increased since 1922, giving the reasons why this has been

made possible. The program which the college has adopted and which he outlined Tuesday, will be put before the farmers of Georgia in group meetings before the planting season arrives and a concerted effort will be made to adhere to it throughout the state, making modifications where desirable.

In addition to Dr. Soule's address, others who spoke were C. A. Cobb, editor of the Southern Ruralist, who advocated some such governmental remedial measure for agriculture as the McNary-Haugen measure; M. L. Duggan, state school commissioner, who spoke on "Agriculture and Education"; Dr. J. Phil Campbell, who stated the objective of the farmers' conference; Miss Mary Crosswell, who gave the aims of the economics division and Miss Martha McAlpine, who outlined plans and objectives of the child training school.

Mr. Cobb expressed the belief that after the farmer has done everything he can for himself and after educational institutions have furnished agriculture with necessary leadership, it yet remains for his government to aid in making his labors profitable. He asserted that some such remedial machinery as the McNary-Haugen bill, which he personally prefers, together with a tariff on competitive products such as jute, should be provided. This must be done, he believes, in order to give the farmer a greater share than he now enjoys in the national income.

To Spread Gain.

Dr. Soule said, in part:

"We are setting up as an objective a total crop value of \$300,000,000 for 1928. This means an increase of \$50,000,000. To spread out this endeavor so as to protect against price declines which would certainly follow the loading down of any one crop as cotton, or even several crops as peaches, watermelons and peanuts with such a burden this load can be spread out as follows:

"Through improvement in cotton staple 1 cent to 3 cents a pound can be added to market value of cotton, increasing the per acre yields.

"To increase our livestock, it will be necessary to increase corn production in 1928 and expand fall seedling of small grains. Also we will need 1,000,000 acres more in pastureage.

"Improve the quality of tobacco.

"Improve marketing of watermelons.

"Energetic development of marketing mechanism for peaches.

"Coordinate feed production with live stock improvements and expansion.

"Restock farms in northern counties with hogs now. Prices are low, time right to start hog raising.

"With the expansion taking place with poultry should go the local production of feed for these flocks. Promote marketing through carlot sales, local sales at opportune seasons, as fall eggs and early broilers, get and hold our own markets throughout the entire year for eggs and live poultry. It costs Missouri farmers about 4 cents a dozen to assemble, transport and sell eggs to wholesale trade in Atlanta, up to January 15 one firm in Atlanta handled 20 cars of Missouri eggs."

GEORGIA'S "MASTER FARMERS."

Under the auspices of the Progressive Farmer, a leading agricultural journal, twelve Georgia "master farmers" will be decorated during the farmers' conference at Athens this week, and will be dined at the Biltmore, in Atlanta, Saturday.

The selection of these "master farmers" was made by a series of points, with 1,000 the unit—so many points of merit for production, land efficiency, soil building, general upkeep, balanced program, home comforts, family cooperation, etc.

The twelve farmers who receive this honor this year represent every geographical section of the state.

What twelve farmers can do ten thousand can do. The fact is, there are hundreds of farmers in Georgia who may not measure up in every particular to all of the coordinated features of profitable and inviting rural life that were promulgated but who are "master farmers," nevertheless. There should be hundreds more than there are. Home life on the farm, plus the profits from successful farming, ought to make the farm family the happiest on earth. Certainly there is no life so independent, if the farmer and his wife cooperate and if they are both provident.

The Progressive Farmer deserves commendation for stimulating this interest in making farm life more inviting, the farms better kept and more profitable, with handsome pure-bred live stock and all of the features of beauty and culture and comfort.

With this contest the State Agricultural college has been closely associated, and no finer piece of constructive work has ever been conceived.

Georgia.

NEGRO FARM-HOME OWNERSHIP WEEK TO BE OBSERVED

Movement is Endorsed by Prominent Persons

Much interest is being manifested in the observance of Negro Farm and Home Ownership Week. Pres. Benj. F. Hubert of the Georgia State Industrial College, leader of the movement, has conferred with a number of leading educators and publicists. The replies have all been cheering. Excerpts from a few of these replies are here given:

"I am very much interested in your letter of January 4th and the suggestion which it contains about observing the week of March 4-10 as 'Negro Farm and Home Ownership Week.'"

"This has my entire approval and I shall be glad to cooperate with you in any way that I can."

(Signed) R. R. Moton, Principal, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

"The matter of farm and home ownership which you speak of in your letter of the sixth seems to me of great importance, and I should heartily approve of your plan to have the week of March 5th to 10th observed as a special time of calling the attention of colored people to this subject.

"I am confident that the Director of Farm, and his staff will be glad to co-operate with you, and that the Southern Workman can also be counted upon to help."

(Signed) James E. Gregg, Principal, Hampton Institute, Va.

"You may count on us here to do through, the Southern Workman and the press service, whatever we can."

"Your selection of the time could not be better it seems to me. Won't you give us information and material as the movement gains momentum to help us do our part?"

(Signed) Allen B. Doggett, Jr., Editor, Southern Workman, Hampton, Institute, Hampton, Virginia.

"You can do no better service than emphasize 'Negro Farm and Home Ownership Week.' Now is the time of all times for the Negro to get possession of your thought and trust that your session of the land. I congratulate may call upon me to help in any way possible in the elaboration of your idea."

(Signed) John W. Davis, President, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, West Virginia.

"I have your letter of January 5th, and let me say just here that your suggestion of 'Negro Farm and Home Ownership Week,' to my mind, is one

of the most important subjects advanced recently. In fact, it is so far-reaching that I think plans should be worked out to arouse the whole South so that when the program is set in motion, everybody will know about it."

(Signed) T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tuskegee, Alabama. 1-26-28

"I heartily approve of the project and will render my unstinted support. Let me congratulate you for taking the leadership in this very much needed enterprise."

(Signed) J. E. Drake, President, State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Alabama.

"I am in full accord with your plan for the observance of 'Negro Farm and Home Ownership Week', and shall be glad to cooperate with you in any way that I can. The date you suggest seems to be appropriate."

"When your plans are fully matured I should like to be advised."

(Signed) P. B. Young, Editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

"I think well of your communication of January 5th and I think this idea is a fine one."

(Signed) B. J. Davis, Editor, Atlanta Independent, Atlanta, Georgia.

"I think the idea you mentioned is an excellent one and I shall be glad to give it space in the editorial columns of the Pittsburgh Courier."

(Signed) George S. Schuyler, Managing Editor, Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"It appeals to me a timely object for promotion and I suggest that emphasize this as broadly as possible. We will be glad to cooperate with you on this end in Oklahoma, for there are some interesting facts to be obtained from among the Negro farmers of this state."

(Signed) Z. T. Hubert, President, Agricultural and Normal University, Langston, Oklahoma.

"Your letter relative to a 'Negro Farm and Home Ownership Week', received and no doubt you will see from the Tribune our attitude towards same. We are in hearty accord and assure you that we will do whatever we can to forward it."

(Signed) Sol. C. Johnson, Editor, Savannah Tribune, Savannah, Georgia.

"You may count upon my cooperation and help in connection with the 'Negro Farm and Home Ownership Week.' I think it is a splendid movement."

(Signed) J. R. E. Lee, President, The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Florida.

"By all means, have your 'Negro Farm and Home Ownership Week.' I don't see how you could make a better

start toward an enlargement of the Country life movement among your people. I shall watch your venture with very great interest.

"Have just read your article. It is fully."

(Signed) Kenyon L. Butterfield, President, American Country Life Association, East Lansing, Michigan.

"Your letter of January 4 received and I note your suggestion relative to interesting our people in farm ownership—The idea is good, the need is great, and the opportunities are plentiful. Your suggestion put into operation should prove helpful as one of the means of bringing about an increase in farm ownership by Negroes."

(Signed) J. B. Pierce, Field Agent, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Hampton, Virginia

12 'MASTER FARMERS' TO BE FETED SATURDAY

Georgia's twelve outstanding farmers, upon whom were conferred Tuesday the title of "master farmer," will be feted at an elaborate banquet to be given at the Atlanta Biltmore hotel at 6:30 o'clock Saturday evening.

The dinner, which will be under the auspices of the Georgia State College of Agriculture and the Progressive Farmer and Farm Woman—the latter a leading national journal—will round out the celebration of the selection of this group of agriculturists as the twelve "master farmers" of the state.

Those which the honor was conferred were: J. W. Algood, Cobb county; S. R. Brown, Turner county; Cy P. Bullock, Meriwether county; J. E. Davidson, Peach county; C. H. Ellis, Wayne county; W. L. Mathis, Terrell county; W. E. Morgan, Haralson county; J. R. McElmurray, Richmond county; F. C. Newton, Morgan county; C. E. Oliver, Chatham county; G. O'Kelley, Clark county, and W. H. Smith, Bulloch county.

FARM AND HOME OWNERSHIP WEEK WILL EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF LAND OWNERSHIP

Leding Authorities In Agriculture And Country Life Call The Observance of The Week For Home And Farm Ownership For March 4-10

Savannah, Ga.—Cognizant of the serious economic effect the rapid loss of farm lands by Negroes of the South is producing for the race, a group of prominent citizens who have for years maintained close interest in rural life have formed the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of Georgia State Industrial College as executive secretary, Virginia members of the Association are Dr. John M. Gandy, of Petersburg; Dr. James E. Gregg, of Hampton; Jackson Davis, Richmond; P. B. Young, Norfolk, Dr. James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville; Allen Doggett and John B. Pierce, Hampton Institute.

In its effort to re-direct the youth of the race to farm life, the association has instituted an annual Farm and Home Ownership Week, the first to be held March 4-10, 1928. During this week the importance of farm and home ownership will be emphasized in the schools, homes and pulpits.

Dr. Hubert in announcing the week made the following statement:

"Since 1865, the Negro has been rapidly getting hold of valuable farm lands. He has also been able to buy for himself homes in towns and cities. The home ownership spirit has tended to stabilize our social life.

"The latest United States census reports show that Negroes are losing their hold on many of the farms purchased years ago by their fathers and mothers. In many cases, it appears that they do not realize the value and importance of these lands that have been handed down to them. According to the United States Census estimate, in practically every state where Negroes own land in this country, there has been a decided slump in the number of farms and in the acreage owned by Negroes since 1920. In Georgia, commonly known as the "Empire State of the South", where Negroes own more land than in any state in the Union with the possible exception of Mississippi, it has been estimated that Negroes have lost approximately five thousand farms. The leaders in agriculture and others who are thinking seriously of the future of our people in this country are discussing this matter. They call attention to the fact that white people

of the South have left the farms in large numbers. These lands may be purchased on very reasonable terms. The Federal Loan Banks, through the Loan Association, are prepared to assist farmers who decide to purchase farms for themselves. Many enterprising business men and local banks in various sections of the country where farming is still a big industry are prepared to assist Negroes in their effort to own land. The United States Extension Service in the various states and the Federal Board for Vocational Education co-operating with all the states where Negroes live on the farms in large numbers stand ready and willing to offer any assistance and advice possible to people who would like to reorganize their farming conditions and seemingly ill-will pay. These leaders are equally anxious for our people to hold to the land that they already have and purchase more.

"The Negro Land Grant Colleges in the seventeen Southern States, private and public institutions, and many other agencies are making a strenuous effort to re-direct attention of Negroes to the value and importance of getting hold of valuable farm lands while they have the opportunity to do so.

Urged To Hold To Land

"We urge Negroes to hold on to their lands and their homes even in the face of present discouraging farming conditions and seemingly unsurmountable economic difficulties. A landless people is a poor people and will ever be a poor people. No race can possibly continue for a long time prosperous unless a large number of its people are permanently located on the soil. Any people who till the soil will eventually own it. We advocate a balanced system of farming in which there will be a diversified source of revenue. We are calling on the schools and colleges, the ministers and the Press to carry the message of permanent land ownership to our people. We must cultivate a deepened love and appreciation for country life. We must continue as a race to learn to love the land and all that it represents. Whether, we are living in the country or in the city, we should ever keep before us the ideal of permanent home life. This can only be had when the ownership and title of the land is made secure.

"We call upon the ministers of the gospel, social leaders and teachers to preach and call attention on Sunday, March 4 to "The Value and Importance of Land Ownership in the Community, State and National Life of the People. Monday, we have designated as the day for "Facts About Negro Farm and Home Ownership." Tuesday, "Sources of Credit for Prospective Home Owners"; Wednesday, "Where to Purchase a Farm or a Home;" Thursday, "Problems in Farm and Home Ownership"; Friday, "Ownership Means Leadership"; and on Saturday, "A Satisfying Life on Our Farms."

Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life

Benjamin F. Hubert, Georgia State Industrial College, executive secretary.

J. F. Drake, Normal, Alabama.

R. E. Malone, Pine Bluff, Ark.

R. S. Groosley, Dover, Del.

J. R. E. Lee, Tallahassee, Fla.

G. P. Russell, Frankfort, Ky.

J. S. Clark, Baton Rouge, La.

F. D. Bluford, Greensboro, N. C.

L. J. Brown, Alcorn, Miss.

W. B. Jason, Jefferson City, Mo.

Z. T. Hubert, Langston, Okla.

R. S. Wilkerson, Orangeburg, S. C.

W. J. Hale, Nashville, Tenn.

W. R. Banks, Prairie View, Tex.

John M. Gandy, Petersburg, Va.

John W. Davis, Institute, W. Va.

E. G. Brawley, Raleigh, N. C.

Robt. R. Moton, Tuskegee, Ala.

Jas. E. Gregg, Hampton, Va.

B. J. Davis, Atlanta, Ga.

T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee, Ala.

J. B. Pierce, Hampton, Va.

Sol C. Johnson, Savannah, Ga.

Jackson Davis, Richmond, Va.

P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va.

Will W. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.

Robert Varn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Walter B. Hill, Atlanta, Ga.

S. B. Simmons, Greensboro, N. C.

A. W. Curtis, Institute, W. Va.

Allen Doggett, Hampton, Va.

J. W. Holley, Albany, Ga.

Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of American Country Life Association.

J. H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.

ALBANY GA., Herald.

EB 25 1928

Dougherty Negro Farmers

Any story of negro progress in Albany would be incomplete without some word with reference to the successful negro farmers of Dougherty County, many of whom are well-known in Albany and constant visitors here. There are many well-to-

do farmers in the county, some of them owners of unincumbered farms, with nice homes, good stock, comfortable automobiles and contented, happy families. Even among the tenant farmers of the county, there are a number of very successful men who make money every year on their farm operations and who live well.

An outstanding member of the race in Dougherty County is James Toomer, who lives in the Southeastern part of the county near the W. F. Fleming place. He owns his own place, and owes not a cent on it; in fact, Toomer is in no man's debt for anything, being a man who pays cash for everything he gets, and who lives well. One of the foremost business men of Albany referred to James Toomer as one of the consistently successful farmers he knows, a man who makes money every year, and who saves a part of it. Toomer lives in a nice home, owns a good car, and is a good citizen. He operates on a moderate scale, and is the type of farmer of which every county needs many.

Then come Elzie and Tate Plumer, who also live in the southeastern part of the county. Their farms are made to produce abundantly each year. They are quick to adopt new methods, keep thoroughly abreast with the times, and operate from five to six plows each. Ella Plumer, wife of Elzie Plumer, is a teacher in the county schools and a woman of education.

Sam Green, living in the same general section of the county, is one of the most successful farmers, regardless of color, in the entire county. He owns 300 to 350 acres of land, fully paid for, has one of the nicest and most attractive farm homes in the county, owns a nice automobile, maintains beautiful and well-kept premises, and follows thoroughly modern methods in his farming. He has pecan trees and a well diversified line of general crops. He is another one who operates on a strictly cash basis.

Ozell Williams is another respected land owner among the negroes of Dougherty County. His place is near the line of Mitchell and Dougherty Counties in the southeastern part of Dougherty. He operates about six plows and is a very successful farmer. Among the successful tenant farmers might be mentioned Florence Teel, on the Blackburn place, near Acree; Frank Swaggard, on Dr. J. M. Barnett's place, at Pretoria;

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Improvement of

Alex Brown, on the Province Place, in West Dougherty; John Wesley, Jr., on the River Road; Bob Sims, on the Mock place; Paul Mallett, on the same place; Frank Garner, on the Johnston-Brown place, near Acree, and many others.

Many agencies are being set in motion to give greater encouragement to the negro farmers of the county. The Georgia Normal and Agricultural School for several years has been attempting some extension work among the colored planters. The Albany Chamber of Commerce has been interested in the problem, and last year succeeded in having a negro county agent put on for this county. W. R. King is the present negro county agent, and is doing fine work.

While there are many unusually successful negro farmers, there are even more who are not so successful, and who, with a little encouragement and help under trained leadership could be made to be of much more worth to themselves and to their county. The recently organized Negro Business and Professional Men's Club in Albany will have for one of its major objectives intelligent help for negro farmers and the development of cordial relations between the town man and the country man of the colored race.

Nashville, Ga., Herald

Thursday, March 22, 1928

Farm Ownership Is Urged For Negroes

Athens, Ga.—This week will be observed by various associations and organizations throughout Georgia as negro farm and home-ownership week," which is being sponsored by the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life, it was announced Saturday by Benjamin F. Hubert, executive secretary of the Georgia State Industrial college.

In churches, schools, colleges and at civic association meetings throughout the state efforts will be made to stimulate interest in the projected movement looking toward farm and home ownership by negro citizens.

A report issued by Hubert shows that in 1900 there were 82,822 negro farmers in Georgia, with only 11,37 of that total recorded as owners of land. In 1910 the total number

colored farmers had increased to 125,559 with only 15,698 owners; while in 1920 there were 130,176 negro agriculturists, 16,040 of whom own the land they tilled.

The latest census, however, taken in 1925, shows a colossal decrease the total number of negro farmers only 85,077 being recorded, of which number 11,747 owned property they lived on. The figures showed that Georgia ranked fourth of all states the number of negro farmers, being topped only by Mississippi, South Carolina and Alabama.

SUCCESSFUL NEGRO TRUCK FARMERS

Washington May 21—In speaking of the increasing thrift and intelligence among the colored farmers of Alabama Special Agent T. M. Campbell (colored) of the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, tells of a visit in February to the farm of M. E. Moore, who lives 10 miles outside of the City of Montgomery.

We found in his greenhouse, says Agent Campbell, practically one-half million tomato plants, of which 25 are perfect and in his two very large concrete cold frames which had been transferred from his greenhouse. He has electric lights in his house, a telephone, running water and a fully equipped bathroom.

He has overhead irrigation for his truck farm using a deep bored well and piping his own water to a stand-pipe. Farmer Moore is demonstrating what can be done with thrift and intelligence.

Georgia

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelita
Thursday, June 28, 1928

CALCIUM ARSENATE TO BE USED BY MOST FARMERS

There will be almost unanimous cooperation among the farmers this year in the use of calcium arsenate, according to County Agent S. D. Truitt, who has advised dusting all cotton fields as soon as the plants are large enough. Where the cotton is too small for this and the boll weevils have already infested the fields he has advised the farmers to use the liquid method of poisoning, using calcium arsenate, water and molasses. This is placed in the bud of the plant and is said to be instant death to the weevil.

For a number of years it has been impossible to get the negro farmers, or the greater portion of them, to poison the weevil as they had an idea it would bring some curse on them to kill the "bugs". Since the county now has a negro farm agent co-operating with County Agent Truitt, much of this superstition has been abated and this year they will poison, also, and it is thought a crop can be made if it does not rain too much.

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PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEGRO FARM SHOW MARKED PROGRESS

United States Department of Agriculture Photographs Negro Farms.

September 10 to 12 John B. Pierce, field agent, United States Department of Agriculture, and E. F. Shipp, government photographer, in company with H. E. Daniels, state supervisor Negro extension work, made photographs of a number of farms where extension work is conducted. Included in these were field crops; livestock; improved homes with water and lights, several five-acre cotton contest demonstrations, with the outlook of reaching the two-bale per acre mark, and a number of 4-H boys' and girls' demonstrations.

The photographs also included work of the home demonstration agents, showing cooking, canning, sewing and basketmaking. Field Agent J. B. Pierce and Government Photographer E. F. Shipp have covered much of the Southern territory. They stated that Negro farmers in South Carolina are forging ahead. Crop and livestock conditions are equal to any in the South. Extension work is making satisfactory progress and new agents are gradually being placed in counties where there are no Negro agents. October 1 we expect to start new agents in Union and Greenville counties and home demonstration agents in union and Greenville. As a result of the Ketchan-Capper bill, recently passed by congress, other agents will be placed very soon.

H. E. Daniels has kept a very close supervision on the number of

demonstrations and the general progress made. He states that J. F. Hunter has made a net profit of \$700.00 from the sale of pedigreed seed in his community.

Newnan, Ga. Herald, Friday, September 14, 1928

FIRST 1928 BALE GINNED HERE BY COLORED FARMER

CHARLEY SIMMS HAS BROUGHT FIRST BALE INTO NEWNAN FOR LAST FIVE YEARS

For the fifth time in the last five years, Charley Simms, colored farmer, living on the farm of Mr. I. Walker Brooks on the Smoky road, brought the first bale of cotton to Newnan. The bale was exhibited on the courthouse square Wednesday afternoon and Thursday.

The first bale to be ginned in Coweta weighed 390, according to the colored farmer and is an early variety of cotton. He stated that all of the bolls picked were open and that no "cracked" bolls were put into the bale. Another bale is open on his farm, the negro said.

With only about 16 acres planted in cotton the farmer from the Smoky road community said that he believed he would get as many as 11 or 12 bales. "Did you poison your cotton?" someone asked of the negro Wednesday afternoon.

"Yes-sir, I poisoned three times," the darky stated. "When I picked this bale, I picked by the poisoning machine. The boll weevils has been pretty bad, but I has been shootin' the poison to them and am going to make a pretty good crop."

The bale of cotton brought into Newnan as his first last year was ginned Aug. 16 and was sold by Simms for 26 cents. The 1928 bale has not yet been sold and the grower had received no bids on it at a late hour Wednesday.

Jefferson, Ga. Herald, Thursday, December 6, 1928

NEGRO YOUTH WINS DISTINCT HONOR IN COTTON CONTEST

Savannah, Ga.—Fifty dollars in cash and the distinction of being able to produce a stalk of cotton that won seventh place in competition with farmers of all classes, ages and races in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida is the honor that came to Allen Lucas, Jr., negro vocational agricultural student at the Nunn Industrial

school at Leslie, Ga.

Lucas entered his stalk with 2,217 entrants from the six states above and won his laurels in the one-stalk cotton show sponsored by the Sears-Roebuck agricultural foundation at the Southeastern fair, Atlanta, Ga., October 1-8. His stalk had 103 well matured bolls.

Lucas is typical of the average negro farm boy in Georgia. He is the son of a tenant farmer and has experienced some of the handicaps of this mode of living. For the past four years he has lived in the Leslie community attending school in his spare time. Although enrolled in the fourth grade, Lucas has shown an unusual amount of ability, skill and thrift in class room and project work.

Georgia Lagging As South Expands Dairy Industry

Tremendous expansion of the dairy industry in the south, with Georgia lagging far behind, was disclosed Friday by John M. Kraft, vice president of the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Company who was in Atlanta attending the southeastern sales conference of his company.

The Kraft-Phenix company, Mr. Kraft pointed out, maintains southeastern headquarters in Atlanta and has opened more than 20 new cheese plants in the south during the past year, none of which latter are in Georgia. Locations in Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Virginia were selected for the new plants which now are being inspected by company officials.

Asked why Georgia was not chosen for some of the new plants, Mr. Kraft pointed out that, save in a few spots, his state has taken no real interest in cattle and dairy products.

"We locate our plants," he stated "only where we are assured of co-operation and are guaranteed a supply of milk for our product. Chambers of commerce and civic organizations in other southern states have been active in this respect, but Georgia has not.

"The climate of the south, and of Georgia particularly, is better suited to dairying than that of the north. You can easily secure permanent pasturage here on land that is far cheaper than in the north, and eventually the Georgia and the southern farmer must realize the importance of the cow as a hub for his entire farm activity. It offers him the opportunity not only for sale of cheese, but

also of sweet and sour cream, butter milk for city use and for the use of his own family.

"Before our plants are located, certain educational period is necessary in addition to the assurance that we will have plenty of milk for our uses. The farmer must learn the proper care, shelter and feeding of cat and their correct breeding, and the public itself must be taught the supreme importance of dairy products as part of its daily diet."

Mr. Kraft was in Atlanta with Harry Bauer, general sales manager of the Kraft-Phenix company, to attend the sales conference directed by L. F. Mong, southeastern division manager here. The meeting was held at the Henry Grady hotel and was attended by salesmen from all over the south and B. S. Bailey, production manager of the Selma, Ala., plant.

TENANT FARM BOY BEATS OVER 2,000 ENTRANTS FROM SIX STATES INCLUDING HIS OWN FATHER ALSO

By THOMAS N. ROBERTS

Leslie, Ga., Nov. 26—Fifty dollars in cash and the distinction of being able to produce a stalk of cotton that will win in competition with farmers of all classes, ages and races in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida is the honor that came to Allen Lucas, Junior vocational agricultural student of the Nunn Industrial School, Leslie, Georgia. Lucas entered his stalk with 2,217 entrants from the six states above and won his laurels in the one-stalk cotton show sponsored by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation at the Southeastern Fair, Atlanta, Ga., October 1-8. His stalk had 103 well matured bolls.

Typical Farm Boy

Lucas is typical of the average negro farm boy in Georgia. He is the son of a tenant farmer and has experienced some of the handicaps of this mode of living. For the past four years he has lived in the Leslie community attending school in his spare time. Although enrolled in the fourth grade, Lucas has shown an unusual amount of ability, skill and thrift in class room and project work.

When interviewed by Alva Tabor, Supervisor of Agricultural Education for Negro Schools, and asked how he was able to grow more cotton per acre than his father and neighbors in spite of the excessive rains that lashed throughout the season, the boy replied, "I worked hard and tried to carry out the directions of my teacher."

"I turned my two acres of land on February 3, with a two-horse plow and disced it the last week in February. On March 27, I laid off my rows 3½ feet apart and on March 30, put out 400 pounds of 10-4-4 at

winning in the one-stalk cotton contest, his teacher, Mr. J. A. Coachman of the Agricultural Department of the Nunn Industrial School, Leslie was capturing a prize in the community exhibit of the National Cotton Show.

As a reward for his skill in selecting such a uniform community cotton exhibit the Sears Roebuck Agricultural Foundation mailed Mr. Coachman a check for two hundred (\$200.00) to cover the expenses of an educational trip. Mr. Coachman plans to visit the International Live-stock Exposition at Chicago, December 1-10, where he expects to gain valuable information on livestock exhibiting and pointers on livestock production for use in his vocational work.

Aside from these prizes the Nunn Industrial School also won ten dollars (\$10.00) in the Community Exhibits of the Negro Division of the Southeastern Fair.

which time my cotton was planted using 1½ bushels of "Big Boll Cleveland" cotton seed. My cotton was parred off on April 15, and chopped in a 14 inch stand, one stalk in the hill. My second plowing was on April 22, when I sided the cotton with a 16 inch scrape. This was followed a week later with a 18 inch scrape. On May 2, I applied 150 pounds of sulfate of soda at the rate of 75 pounds per acre. Continuous rains prevented further plowing before May 22nd. One time, continued Lucas, I thought it was never going to stop raining but on June 18, it cleared up enough for me to plow my cotton with a 20 inch scrape. Then I did not get a chance to plow it again."

Hold Cotton for Better Price

"My two acre cotton project made 1540 pounds of seed cotton or 515 pounds of lint and I believe if it had not rained so much I would have made a 500 pound bale to the acre. My stand of cotton was very good. I ginned my cotton October 12, but my cotton was bringing only 16 cents a pound at Leslie. That was not enough for me, so I put my cotton in the warehouse until the price gets better. The newspapers and several of the big farmers around here think cotton is going up to 20 cents soon." Lucas has deposited his \$50.00 in the Postal Department at Americus. Four dollars have been drawn to purchase school books and necessary clothing. He is going to let the balance remain as a nest egg. To this amount will be added the profit which he will receive from the sale of his bale of cotton.

When the supervisor asked Lucas father how he felt over the success of his son's two acre project, the father replied, "I feel so good until I don't want any of my boy's money." Teacher Also Wins "Like teacher like pupil" is a true saying in this case. While Lucas was

Marketing Is Key To Door of Progress For Georgia Farmers

By J. WILLIAM FIOR

Head, Division of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Georgia State College of Agriculture

In this article, the writer proposes to discuss the economic possibilities and limitations of farming in the territory embracing the following counties: Barrow, Brantley, Calhoun, Charlton, Chatham, Chertock, Clinch, Colquhoun, Crisp, Cuthbert, De Kalb, Dougherty, Early, Echols, Effingham, Glynn, Grady, Hancock, Hardee, Harris, Houston, Irwin, Lee, Macon, Marion, Meriwether, Mitchell, Muscogee, Peach, Pulaski, Quitman, Schley, Spalding, Talbot, Taylor, Terrell, Tift, Troup, Turner, Webster, Wilcox, Worth.

Prior to the coming of the boll weevil and before the passing of the restrictive immigration legislation, there were two economic factors which encouraged the farmers to devote most of their available plow hands and energies to the single crop of cotton. These factors were the certainty of cotton production on the one hand, and the cheapness as well as plentifulness of labor on the other. Productively, cotton is no longer a certain crop. A fair and reasonable estimate made at planting time may miss the final out-turn 50 per cent. or more.

The chopping and picking of cotton require, during those seasons, much more labor than is needed the rest of the year on a cotton farm. The more careful selection of soils, of which there are many types, the efficient use of fertilizers; and the fitting in of cotton farming to the individual farm management program which is under way and will undoubtedly continue moving toward an enlarged rural economy, marketing is referred to the county agent in his county, and also the following publications of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, that leads to this door must be built by trained market men with economically sound materials.

With mild winters and moist summers, under present conditions of boll weevil menace and small labor supply, it is not surprising that the total acreage planted to cotton in these counties has declined from 1,585,584 acres in 1909 to 1,481,661 acres in 1919 and again to 775,604 acres in 1925. There has been a decline in the per acre production of cotton in spite of improved farming methods. The average production for a period of years, prior to the boll weevil infestation, was 195 pounds per acre, while since the complete infestation of the area the average has dropped to 133 pounds.

MANY FARM ENTERPRISES TO SUPPLEMENT COTTON.

These facts although briefly told yet generally understood, point unmistakably to the necessity of finding other farming enterprises for the lands and energies of the people who desire to farm and live in this section. Since no single substitute crop has been found, then many farming enterprises will be needed. The appreciation of the possibilities and limitations in these farming undertakings is today the outstanding need.

In 1909 there were 6,768,571 acres of land included in the farms of these counties. Of this total farm land 23 per cent. or 1,585,584 acres were in cotton. Pastures, corn, hay and lands devoted to home supplies made up most of the balance.

Necessarily, reduction in cotton, as previous-

ly indicated, meant a greater reduction of acres in farms, unless new and adaptable farming industries could be found and developed. Continued dependence upon the single crop cotton during the last ten years would have meant an abandonment of approximately 3,000,000 acres of farm lands, while energetic efforts during this period, to take advantage of the latent possibilities for producing adaptable farm products have prevented this wholesale contraction, and even by 1925 over 2,000,000 acres had been transported from the old system to the category of diversified farming. Since 1925 additional progress has been made. The immediate future need is energetic and scientific leadership to carry on this readjustment already started.

THE FUTURE OF THE PEACH INDUSTRY. Georgia has been famous for her fresh peach production. However, the work done in standardization of this commodity, and in distribution, has given greater breadth to the demand, even though it was not sufficient in 1921, 1926 and 1928 when the state had record crops. Competition from other southeastern states has increased also.

Undoubtedly, potential production for this period of expansion has reached its peak, and the counties of this section, passed the peak. For the future, the following urgent problems are facing the peach industry if Georgia is to hold her own:

- 1—Production adopting practices which will mean larger and better fruit.
- 2—Control of bacterial, brown rot and curculio.
- 3—Standardization. Perfecting the plans put into operation in 1928 by the state and federal government for standardizing the peaches shipped.
- 4—Marketing. Active development of marketing facilities, special systematic selling to prospective consumers according to their wants and purchasing powers. Progress has been made in this connection. The job, however, is a big one and needs scientific study and greater co-operation.

MARKETING—KEY TO INCREASED PRODUCTION

The object in marketing farm products is the satisfying of the wants of consumers. To do this it is necessary to study these wants.

For the readjustment in the agricultural industries of this region, which is under way and will undoubtedly continue moving toward an enlarged rural economy, marketing of the farm products becomes the key to the door of progress. The road that leads to this door must be built by trained market men with economically sound materials.

The Division of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, is prepared to give the needed training to young men, either at the college or by correspondence, assist the people in the counties through direct contact of its specialists with the county agents, carry on research work and furnish market information through its publication.

THE SOILS OF THESE COUNTIES ARE VARIED AND POSSESS A WIDE RANGE OF ADAPTATION MAKING DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTION POSSIBLE. Detailed soil surveys have been made of Stewart, Dougherty, Terrell, Crisp, Turner and Meriwether counties. These surveys give the location of soil types within the county, and their special adaptation to crops. The results obtained from these surveys have been published and can be obtained from the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

LEADS WITH PECANS. The area covered by these counties possess the greatest single development of pecan orchards of improved varieties in the world. The plantings during recent years have been large and the production is increasing.

Attention is called to the possibility of drift into a similar position to that now occupied by the peach industry of the state. In making new plantings only proved varieties should be planted on well drained, fertile soils. Those without experience will find it profitable to consult the horticultural specialist of the Georgia State College of Agriculture. Co-

Agriculture 1928

Improvement of ELECTRICITY ON FARMS

As a result of a survey made by the Rural Electric Service Committee of the National Electric Light Association, it is reported that 227,412 farms in 27 states were receiving electric light and power service on January 1, 1928. On this basis it is estimated that between 300,000 and 350,000 farms in the United States are receiving electric service from distribution lines.

States	Number of farms with central station service	Percent of total farms
Alabama.....	2,000.....	0.84
California.....	62,000.....	45.4
Colorado.....	1,800.....	3.1
Florida.....	1,015.....	1.7
Georgia.....	510.....	0.2
Idaho.....	6,900.....	17.0
Illinois.....	7,260.....	3.2
Indiana.....	5,100.....	2.6
Iowa.....	13,600.....	6.4
Kentucky.....	1,950.....	0.75
Michigan.....	6,800.....	3.5
Missouri.....	3,766.....	1.5
Montana.....	700.....	1.5
Nebraska.....	2,500.....	2.0
New Jersey.....	3,950.....	13.3
New Mexico.....	375.....	1.2
New York.....	35,600.....	18.9
North Carolina.....	2,467.....	0.87
Oklahoma.....	330.....	0.17
Oregon.....	7,600.....	13.6
Pennsylvania.....	19,368.....	9.7
South Carolina.....	1,250.....	0.73
Tennessee.....	1,225.....	0.49
Utah.....	8,050.....	30.9
Washington.....	20,000.....	27.4
Wisconsin.....	11,000.....	5.7
Wyoming.....	325.....	0.21
Total.....	227,442	

STUDY OF FARM LIFE PLANNED AT COLUMBIA

University Sponsors an Institute of Rural Affairs Which Will Investigate the Social and Economic Problems Involved in Agriculture

A PROJECT for an Institute of Rural Affairs is being put forward at Columbia University. It is said to be the first time that organized and scientific research into the social, economic and financial aspect of rural life and its relation to the nation has been undertaken in the United States.

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, at whose instigation the plan of the Institute of Rural Affairs has been developed, hopes that it will open this Fall. "We need money," he says, "\$50,000 to \$60,000 a year, and we shall get it, I know. There is a big need for such an institute, and the time is ripe to create it."

The project, which Dr. Butler has been cogitating for some time, received its first impulse a year ago when he called together a conference, of which President Kenyon L. Butterfield of Michigan State Agricultural College was the Chairman.

"Its object," said Dr. Butler in an interview, "was to consider the practicability of organizing a research institute to deal with the problems of the land and matters affecting rural life and agricultural development. Outstanding men in their particular lines attended the conference. Their opinions, given then and subsequently, were boiled down until they formed the working basis of the proposed institute and were gathered together in a report recently issued.

World-Wide Problems.

"The agrarian problems that confront us are no longer limited to the confines of our own boundaries. They are world-wide. Their solution is a task for scientific research, and not one that can be evolved by politicians. Economists, financial experts, sociologists, agriculturalists—all are needed to study the situation in its broadest aspect. It is because we have the men here at Columbia University that we are able to consider the building up of such an institute. Our staff members will form the nucleus of the new unit.

"Five years ago I stated that it was within the field of interest of Columbia University to attack the rural problem. Throughout the country we have the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture and agricultural colleges at work on individual phases of the vast question, but what we must have is one central organization to integrate, to correlate and to guide the whole undertaking, with a view of interpreting the facts for the information of public opinion and for the guidance of governments."

Rural problems, said President Butler, were presenting themselves in new and urgent forms to almost every nation. "Since men must live, agriculture cannot be displaced as a basic industry," he added. "Therefore the land in the largest sense of the word challenges modern scholarship."

The economic basis of modern life and social and educational interests are bound to react to the shifting of population from farm to city. President Butler believes. He reiterates today what he wrote in 1923:

The Needs of Rural Life.

"It is obvious that the modern democratic State must find a way to keep the needful proportion of the population upon the land, to maintain the quality of the rural population in comparison with the other groups and to provide that population with the resources and satisfactions of modern civilization. The farmers themselves, the schools, the libraries, the churches, the various agencies for health and hygiene, are all greatly concerned about the rural changes that are taking place in rural life, about the economic situation of the farmer, and about his comparative isolation from many of those interesting and satisfying contacts which the city dweller finds on every hand."

Overproduction, the high cost of transportation and the difficulty of marketing farm products are some of the problems that perplex the farmers and will provide the members of

the institute with subject matter for study.

The institute will divide its activities between research and interpretation. Its unique work, it is explained, will lie in evaluating the major problems of the world's rural life. Its interpretations will be broadcast to the rural and non-rural population by means of publication and conferences.

The institute will be part of Columbia University, but will be under a separate administrative board. Its staff will be composed of those members of the university Faculty who are particularly qualified to contribute to it, together with men called in from other universities.

Membership of the governing board will be divided among representatives of agricultural, commercial and industrial interests and members of the staff of Columbia. The Advisory Council, numbering fifty, will be chosen to represent rural organizations, such as the Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmer's Union and other organizations. The choice of lecturers and correspondents will not be limited to Americans; they will be called from all parts of the world, since the institute is not to be confined to local interests.

In their report the members of the Conference Committee stated some of the questions that should be considered by the institute. They include the following:

"In the light of the problem of relationships between the world's food consumption and the world's food resources during the next quarter or half a century, how can the production of soil-grown products be adjusted to consumption so that the burdensome surpluses will be avoided?

"What is likely to be the effect upon the American farmers of existing policies or proposed policies with reference to such questions as the tariff, State and Federal taxation; transportation, including waterways, railroads and merchant marine; international debts, land policies, immigration laws, banking policies and

similar issues?

"What are the elements of a thoroughly organized agricultural and country life, and what methods, both of collective activity and social organization, are likely to prove most effective both in the interest of the farmer and in mobilizing their participation in national and world affairs?

Problems of Efficiency.

"What are the fundamental items of production efficiency on the part of the farmer in terms of his land, his capital and his labor power? This involves an answer to the question, What are the most accurate measures of agricultural efficiency and what are the essential economic differences or likenesses between agriculture and other industries?

"The institute might very well study both the social and the technical advantages and disadvantages of the family-sized farm as compared with the large farm and especially the corporation farm."

The location of the institute, the report says, will be of value in the study of questions concerning marketing and distribution of agricultural products, as well as of "agricultural distress, surplus and deficiency of supply, of conflict of competitive areas, of maladjustments in transportation and tariff schedules as they emerge at the great consuming and export centres."

The question of the cost of production and the sale of the product will be considered. How, it will be added, can farmers maintain a status equivalent to other groups in economic, political and social life of their country and generation and not impose an unreasonable burden upon the rest of society for their products? An answer to this question will bring into discussion ways of raising rural civilization to the level of urban civilization and of finding a means of taking to the farmer some of the advantages of the city dweller. With such information in hand, an effort will be made to stabilize the farmer population and stem the tide that is carrying the youth away from the soil.

Professor O. S. Morgan of the Department of Agriculture at Columbia University and a member of the Conference Committee dispelled the idea that the Institute of Rural Affairs will have anything to do with instruction in farming. Some years ago Columbia had an experimental farm in the upper part of the State, but it was given up as impractical.

Important among the functions of the institute, Professor Morgan said,

will be that of acquainting the city with the struggles of the farmers. The city mind, he believes, has no understanding of the farmer's hardships. Its attention is focused on industry. Not looking beyond its own well-being, the city does not see that the business of the country would be defunct without agricultural prosperity.

Importance of Agriculture.

"Figuratively speaking," he said, "agriculture is the cardiac muscle of the country; business is its nerve—if the first does not function the last will have no food to nourish it. We must have more superficial help. The hue and cry is that the trouble is economic. People who have their hand on the pulse of the situation know that the trouble lies deeper."

Among the farmer's fundamental handicaps in his fight for success are: Professor Morgan names the lack of an adequate educational system; insufficient supply of health agencies—the farmer has no dispensaries; doctors are few and far between; and for every twenty-five hospitals in the city there is one in the country; a decadence in religion; burdened with some taxation, inadequate credit facilities and transportation difficulties. On the political side, Professor Morgan adds, he suffers a certain inequality; for though the farm population has from 25 to 30 per cent. of the voting power of the nation, it does not have an equivalent representation.

Farmers to Benefit.

Professor Morgan believes that the institute will be of great interest to the farmers. "We have," he states, "a growing farm intelligentsia. At least 25 per cent. of the farmers are in lively contact with social and economic problems."

The farmers are the backbone of the country, in the opinion of V. G. Simkhovitch, Professor of Economic History at Columbia University. Nothing, he says, is more dangerous to the welfare of a nation than the disintegration of the farming class.

"Unfortunately," he continues, "our farmers are lagging behind our city dwellers in general development. Industry is protected by a tariff and labor has its unions, but the man in the country has not the means of getting the same return on his capital as the man in the city gets."

"And yet our farmer has been a stabilizing element in our nation. The radical strives for precipitate reforms; the man who lives close to the land is less impulsive. It takes time to move him. In the long run he arrives at the same end, but he has removed the dangerous element of haste."

Agriculture - 1928

Louisiana.

Improvement of

Haynesville
La. Meigs

FEB 16 1928

NEGRO FARMERS TO GET AID

Baton Rouge, Feb. 12.—Real and practical aid to the negro truck growers and farmers of Louisiana is the purpose of the thirteenth annual farmers' conference of Southern university, to be in session February 15 and 16.

To help the farmers to increase their production in the most profitable type of crops, to solve their problems, to obtain a larger yield per acre, to learn modern ideas in cultivation, and to appreciate the wonderful opportunities offered by the rich farm lands of Louisiana, is the object of the annual conference. Livestock, farm machinery, housing and marketing are among the problems to be discussed.

With "back to the farm" as its slogan, the conference will endeavor to demonstrate that the negro's greatest opportunity in Louisiana lies in agriculture, gardening, livestock raising and home ownership.

For Colored Farmers and Jairyemen

By E. W. Hayes, Agricultural In-
structor of Oktibbeha
County Training
School For
Colored.

**PROPERLY PREPARING AND
DRAINING FARM LANDS**

First, I shall call your attention to a few errors made in last week's article on setting fruit trees. Compare this writing with last week's writing and you will find the mistake. "Be sure to set all fruit trees two inches deeper in holes than they were in the nursery. All pecan trees which are more than four or five feet high, the top should be cut back within four feet of the ground which should always be done after setting the trees. After having finished setting all one year old trees (apples, pears, figs, apricots and peaches) cut the tops of said trees back to 1½ to 2½ feet from the ground. Two year old trees cut their branches back to one-half of their length or less, beginning at the lower branches, cutting shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader as the longest. Be sure to remove all tags and wire from trees while setting them. In digging holes for setting fruit trees be sure to not put the same soil which you dig out of the hole back in the holes, but always fill said holes with rich surface soil.

Now about our farm lands. We have had an unusual amount of rain this year, which left our lands in a very compact condition and also caused said lands to produce a very low crop production. The said low crop production, especially on our low lands was brought about by poor drainage system. The surface water could not pass off at the proper time, thereby preventing you from properly and timely cultivating your crops on said lands.

Knowing the above statements to be true the proper thing for us to do is to go over our low farm lands and locate every low place on which failed to properly drain the surplus water off at the proper

time, driving pegs down in said low places. These places are not hard to locate, because of the fact the water which stood on said lands so unusually long marked them off very plainly before leaving. Having located all the low and poorly drained places the next proper step for you to take is to take your double team and a 12 or 14 inch turning plow, and spades and shovels and commence at this very date (do not wait any longer) to dig three and four feet wide and one foot deep ditches in order that you shall not have the same trouble and suffer the loss from the same cause which you did this year. Remember if you will dig ditches three and four feet deep the water will continue to deepen the ditch at each succeeding rain. By no means do you fail to start digging your ditches now, because if you put it off the winter rains may start up and hinder your doing this very important work. Having dug all needed ditches and terraced all our high hill lands in order to prevent severe washing away of said high lands, let us take our double teams and ten or twelve inch turning plows and flat break all our low lands, turning under all corn and cotton stalks and oversize grasses of all kinds in order that the said grasses may decay or rot by early spring time to furnish plant food for the succeeding crops and the hard winter freezes may have access to said lands, thus putting them in a pulverized condition, thereby making them more productive. Having terraced all your high hill lands, by no means do you break or plow any of said hill lands, unless you are going to plant a cover crop. Since it is too late to plant winter cover crops just terrace your high hill lands and leave them alone until early spring time; though your stiff low lands, covered with Johnson grass and other bad grasses and weeds may be broken as deep as possible without planting winter cover crops, and broken at a profit. If your low lands have a heavy crop of Johnson grass on it and your purpose is to kill said grass, then you want

to let your first breaking be shallow, follow it with a disc harrow, then with a section harrow and in about twenty days later break said land deeper than at first breaking repeating the same method mentioned above and so on through the winter, at said time you will find the greater part of the Johnson grass will be killed. It cannot stand extreme exposure to hard winter weather.

Hattiesburg, Miss., American
Thursday, July 5, 1928

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT IN STATE OPENS

Farm Service Bureau Is In-
augurated Today Under
Hilbun's Direction.

JACKSON, Miss., July 5. — Today will see inaugurated one of the most important departments of state government ever created by the Mississippi Legislature—The Mississippi Agricultural Service Department, located in the east wing of the first floor of the New Capitol.

The Mississippi Service Commission in session here two weeks ago selected to direct the work of the department, Bura Hilbun, connected for many years with the State Department of Education as Supervisor of Negro Schools.

The commission's choice of Hilbun is peculiarly fortunate not only because he accompanied Gov. Bilbo to Holland and Denmark last fall for first hand observation of the co-operative marketing system of those countries that lead the world in these lines, but because he was himself a pioneer in co-operative marketing and standardization of products.

Expert Organizer

He began life as a country school teacher in his home county of Jones in 1911, and from there went to Old Williamsburg where he organized a consolidated school district of 35 square miles territory. While teaching in that school he organized a co-operative egg selling association and taught candling, packing and selling so successfully that the eggs of his association sold in the Jackson and Hattiesburg markets at ten cents above the market price. So marked was his success in this line that in 1914 he was sent to Louisville, Ky., to the Southern Educational Conference to discuss the movement, and showed association eggs sent by parcel post for demonstration purposes. He was later elected county superintendent of education of Covington county and during the time of his incumbency organized the first Baby Beef Club in the South. Later in co-operation with J. J. Taylor, Industrial Agent of the G. & S. I. railroad, he was instrumental in having shipped into the county a car-load of purebred Duroc-Jersey pigs for distribution to the Boys Club of the county.

Mr. Hilbun's field force includes

ive men of outstanding ability and experience in the agricultural activities of the state, first in point of length and diversity of experience being John F. McKay, who was reared on the pioneer diversified farm in Mississippi, located in Madison county near the town of Madison.

He was one of the early graduates of the A. & M. He was called to Jackson as secretary-manager of the Mississippi State Fair, in which capacity he served for ten years. He was then appointed special market man for the extension department of the A. & M. College, and continued in that work until a few years ago when he returned to his farm to engage in the marketing of Mississippi products from all sections.

Mr. McKay will specialize in the handling of individual farm shipments as well as car-load shipments, and as he is a practical farmer as well as a marketing specialist, he is equipped for giving much needed relief to the farmers.

Another Specialist

Another member of the field force of long and successful experience in the work is T. M. Patterson, an A. & M. College man, who took special marketing work, and for 12 years has been at the head of the market extension work at the A. & M. College. Mr. Patterson and Mr. McKay developed the co-operative shipment of livestock in almost every county of the state, which is now a fixed and permanent factor in successful farming operations. Mr. Patterson has been active and successful in the organization of local county and state farm bureaus. He was a prime factor in the organization of the Lespedeza Association that was so successful in Calhoun county, and has made demonstrations in various sections of county shipments of turkeys and other poultry in co-operative car-loads.

Simpson County Man

A. D. Stewart, of Mendenhall, has proved one of the most able men in county agent's work that the state has produced. He is an A. & M. College man, and was first employed as agriculturist in the Simpson County Agricultural High School. His work there was so successful that when county agent's work was initiated in Simpson county, the people asked that he be appointed. In his five years experience in this work he has established a state record for community organization. He has 26 communities; has sixty percent of the farmers of the county active in co-operative work; has a chartered county farm bureau with a full-time secretary; did a business last year of a quarter of a million dollars for the farmers of the county. The county farm bureau has accumulated a nice working surplus and is receiving the full co-operation of the business men and financiers of the county. It was with difficulty that the Agricultural Service Department was able to secure Mr. Stewart from Simpson county.

E. M. Graham, another agricul-

tural specialist secured for the field force by Mr. Hilbun, finished in special agricultural work at the A. & M. College about ten years ago and went to Florida in citrus canker work. His success there led to his being chosen for county agent of Stone, one of the smallest counties of the state, and at that time one of the most undeveloped agriculturally. His work there was highly successful. He won his people and had splendid co-operation both from farmers and from business men. He was promoted to the position of extension horticulturist of the A. & M. College, but did not remain in the work long as the G. & S. I. Railroad development department made a higher bid for his services as organizer of marketing for their territory. When the I. C. railroad took over the G. & S. I. lines, Mr. Graham went to Lawrence county as county agent. He is now employed in the A. & M. extension force for special work in co-operation with county and state farm bureaus and other agricultural activities.

Hooker Miller, another of the field workers has had wide experience in co-operative production, especially in the growing and shipping of vegetables. He is an outstanding man in his section, is a practical farmer, and will be able to render definite service to the department in the organization of local co-operatives and in instructing them in methods of operation. Mr. Miller is especially well up on the details of the law passed by the last legislature simplifying the method of organizing farmers' co-operatives and can carry the information in regard to it to the communities preparing to organize.

In his office force Mr. Hilbun will have Miss Mary Betsy Maltby, who has been his secretary for seven years past, during the period of his service with the State Department of Education. She came to that work from a successful experience at Oxford and is considerably above the average in efficiency and tact.

To assist in what promises to be exceptionally heavy routine Mr. Hilbun has secured the services of Mrs. Beatrice Sandusky, whose five years of successful business experience has been spent in the department of education as secretary in the division of supervision schools.

Mrs. Henry Yerger, better known to the press of the state as Helen Goodwin Yerger, will be employed as secretary in charge of publicity. Mrs. Yerger was a newspaper woman before her marriage and since then has renewed her contact with the profession from time to time. Having been connected with the Memphis Commercial Appeal and the weeklies of the state as special writer.

Discussing the personnel of the department and its purposes today Mr. Hilbun said it was the hope of the department to serve the farmers of the state in marketing farm products so that a reasonable profit may be guaranteed to the grower, and that the consumer may likewise be guaranteed worthwhile products. To

the end that the department may best serve the state, the Department requests co-operation, and the co-operation of individuals and communities will be welcomed by the director.

by E. W. Hayes, Agricultural Instructor of Oktibbeha County Training School for Colored.

GROWING OATS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR CORN

First, I shall call your attention to the success of the colored M. E. Church located at Rock Hill in raising money for the building of their new church by working hard and faithfully. They succeeded in raising in cash \$1,516.54. They are planning to build a \$3,000 church. They will have to work hard to build such a church. The thing for all of us to get in our minds is to work, and work regularly and faithfully. Without work our progress will be slow and failure is just a step ahead of us. Above all things let us work seven days in the week and 365 days in the year.

Now coming to the production of oats as a substitute for corn as a feed for our animals during next year. The unusual rainfall of last spring and summer made it impossible for most of the colored farmers to produce the amount of corn needed for themselves, their livestock and poultry. The scarcity of this product will run the price of corn up too high to be bought for livestock and poultry at a profit, but at a loss.

Now since it is a fact that corn is high and will continue to be too high to be bought and fed at a profit, and even if corn drops to 50c per bushel it will then be still too high for some colored farmers, because they have no land—a crop of oats, a crop of corn and a crop of soybeans. Let us keep our land busy and prosper, or let it remain idle and lose

Cotton is our money crop and when it fails we have no money to buy corn. Since we have no corn and no money to buy it with, and as it is impossible for us to get along without corn or a sub-

stitute, it behooves us to leave no effort unturned to make it possible for the production of a crop which will serve as a feeding substitute for corn. We know of no crop which will serve this purpose any better than oats. Therefore let us plant some good variety of spring oats and plant plenty of them. Let us look over our farms and select five or ten acres or more if needed of the richest and best drained land you have, and should this land be not already properly drained then by no means fail to drain it properly at the earliest possible date, because oats like other crops will not and cannot do their best on undrained lands. If said land is not rich enough then do not fail to fertilize it with at least 200 pounds of nitrate of soda or 200 pounds of an 8-4-4 fertilizer per acre. The increase in yield will more than pay the cost of the fertilizer. Flat break this land now with a ten or twelve inch plow with a double team and about eight inches deep. After which disc and section harrow said land. Then on the 15th of February sow from ½ to ¾ bushels of oats per acre; after which flat break said land 2 to 3 inches deep on oats, following said breaking with a disc harrow and follow disc harrow with a section harrow. By the first of March these oats will be up and growing. In May they will be matured and ready for harvesting. When properly harvested you will realize at least ten to fifteen tons from the five acre plat and from 20 to 30 tons from the ten acre plat, which will furnish you plenty of feed for your farm stock. Have tooing harvested your oats then break the land and plant it in corn and soy beans, which will be ready for harvest in October, thus enabling you to make three crops on said land—a crop of oats, a crop of corn and a crop of soybeans. Let us keep our land busy and prosper, or let it remain idle and lose

Agriculture-1928
Improvement of
BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

JAN 22 1928

**500 NEGRO DAIRYMEN
FOR ONE MISSISSIPPI
BORDEN PLANT**

L. I. Folse, general manager of the Mississippi State Board of Development at Jackson, writes The Manufacturers Record that the Borden Milk Company's condensery at Starkville has about 1,200 patrons who supply milk and cream; 501 of these are Negro farmers who are drawing approximately \$15,000 a month, or about \$360 a year for each Negro farmer. "And all the farmers who deliver milk to the condensery are making as much cotton as they ever did," he adds.

Mr Folse comments as follows: The dairying development in Mississippi to the Negro race alone means more to their welfare and future progress than the emancipation proclamation. The complete economic liberation of the Negro and the so-called poor white farmer of the South is coming rapidly through the dairy cow and hydro-power. Mississippians are taking advantage of their opportunities in fine fashion, and if we keep up our present stride Wisconsin and Minnesota will have us to contend with in the next decade. However, there is room for all of us.

A Georgia editor remarks that "cream checks have been the salvation of many counties" in that state. Figures show that the industry is making some progress in Georgia, "but that progress is slow."

In Alabama the dairy cow has materially strengthened our economic structure, particularly here in the black belt. It is now bromidic to say that the value of Montgomery county's dairy products exceeds the value of its cotton crop—in Montgomery which once was one of the banner cotton counties of the South.—Montgomery Advertiser.

DEMOCRAT

Natchez, Miss.

FEB 2 1928

DAIRY AND NEGRO TENANTS

Editor Natchez Democrat
Natchez, Miss.

Dear Sir:-

Reading your editorials on the possibilities of dairying in this section and becoming somewhat interested in the subject, I was just wondering whether or not dairying would prove profitable in a section where our lands are in great measure operated by negro ten-

ant labor? Is there anything to show where dairying has been successful under such conditions?

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT HARDY.

In as much as there is evidently a doubt in Mr. Hardy's mind relative to the success of dairying in a section where a great number of tenants are negro tenants, and feeling that possibly the same character of doubt exists in the minds of other, the above letter in question is published and the opinion asked of us given.

It is our candid opinion that if thrifty industrious negro tenants go in for dairying on a safe and sane scale it will not only prove profitable but will eventually lead to their financial independence. In the Holly Springs Mississippi section, Wesley Muse, a negro tenant furnishes a record to sustain this view. Last year Wesley sold three hundred and two dollars worth of cream, three hundred dollars worth of hogs and one hundred and ten dollars worth of cattle—total seven hundred and twelve dollars from his little farm. This was in addition to his cotton crop. In addition to this he sold a substantial number of chickens and a goodly amount of butter. This year he plans to milk fifteen cows.

According to reports from authentic sources negro tenants around the Starkville section are milking small herds of cows on shares just as they raise cotton, and as a result some of them owe nothing when their cotton is hauled to market for sale. In other words the creamery so to speak take care of all expenses and leaves the cotton as a cash or surplus crop.

We see no reason why the negro tenant of this section should not achieve as great a degree of success as have the negro tenants of other sections.

Memphis Tenn. Commercial-App.

Saturday, June 3, 1928

**Negro Farm Prosper
Through Diversification!**

LEXINGTON, Miss., June 2.—What diversification in farming can do and the cash markets that accrue during the year, is shown by a negro farmer, John Bailey, of Black Hawk. During 1927 he sold milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, meat, feed, corn, cotton and all products of the farm during the whole year.

For his milk and butter he received \$26.35; eggs, \$33.21; chickens, \$28.50; roasting ears, \$39.95; peas, \$19.32; vegetables, \$31.24; cattle, \$42.00; sweet potatoes, \$15.83; hogs, \$87.26; cotton, \$101.

He has an orchard of 120 trees, raises all his feedstuff and food for family demands, has plenty of stock, most of them home-raised, has bought and paid for 200 acres

of land, built pastures and has 4 ponds for water and owns a \$2,000 home, all paid for. He expects to add poultry to his list this fall, building the houses and necessary equipment. He has a barn full of hay, a crib full of corn, a smoke-house full of meat, lives at home and does not owe a penny.

Starkville, Miss. News
Friday, July 6, 1928

For Colored Farmers and Dairymen

By **E. W. Hayes, Agricultural
Instructor of Oktibbeha
County Training School**

**KEEPING FARMING LANDS
BUSY**

Since the flood rains and the extra heavy crop of grass have destroyed the greater part of the farm crops, thus causing thousands of acres of rich bottom and hill lands to remain idle, it is up to the farmers to see that their lands do not continue in this state; but on the other hand see to it that they are properly drained, ditched, all drifts cleared off, thoroughly broken, section harrowed, disced, and planted to feed crops for the dairy cattle.

Do not be contented with just planting your lands, but after planting let us not leave any effort unturned to bring the lands into a first class state of cultivation in order that we may be successful in making a full feed crop in spite of it being late. Let us do everything possible to prevent our lands from remaining idle. Remember that taxes will have to be paid; that we will need a living; that our debts will have to be settled, and that we cannot by no means meet these and other necessary items with these idle lands.

Remember that idle lands and idle men in sufficient quantity and numbers will break any county up, put it on a vacant list and advertise it for sale. So, in order to offset all this unnecessary trouble let us see to it that we and our lands are kept busy the year through.

Some of us may be discouraged on account of heavy losses of time and money on our farms up to date this year; so much so that possibly you have decided not to plant any more farm crops this season—perhaps, some of you have decided not to plant any

more farm crops in this life. Some think it is too late to plant farm crops. As an encouragement to the misinformed man as to its being too late for planting farm crops, I wish to say that this is the proper date for planting several farm crops. We realize that it is too late for planting cotton and long season corn, but we are very thankful to our maker for creating many crops just suited for this planting date and for our dairy business upon which we so much depend for a cash income.

Just as soon as our lands are dry enough let us begin breaking lands and planting June corn or truckers corn, together with Virginia and Loreda soybeans for our dairy cattle, remembering that this is the proper date for planting said seed. Plant, and plant plenty of them, bearing in mind that dairy feed prices are bound to go skyward. We have plenty of time to protect ourselves against overbearing dairy feed prices by planting a supply of such crops which will make first-class dairy feeds in addition to the above mentioned crops. We are in time to plant plenty of cowpeas of all varieties; early Amber Sorghum cane and Spanish peanuts. Remember peanut vines of all varieties make first-class hay for dairy cattle.

Don't fail to harvest all hays possible this summer and fall. Do not by any means allow any feed crops to go to waste, bearing in mind that we are all facing a most disastrous period. We can overcome the bad season to a large extent if we will work hard and faithfully, using sound judgment while working. By no means stop working.

I again wish to call your attention to the proper care of your pastures. See that all undergrowth trees and bushes are cut down and taken out of your pastures.

By no means do you allow weeds of oversize and bitter weeds at all to grow in your pastures. Bitter weeds, as you know, destroy the quality and pleasant taste of your milk, creating an unpleasant complaint against your milk coming on the market. So let us do all possible to remove the said complaint, which can be done by not allowing those obnoxious weeds to live and grow in our pastures. Let us add quality to our dairy products. Let us deliver our milk freshly milked from our dairy herds, twice daily, morning and evening, and by no means do you hold over your evening milk and mix it with your morning milk. To do this will decrease the market value of your milk, which will make you lose money and your good name as an honest man. Keep your good name. If you haven't a good name, get one. It will mean much to you.

A Fairy Story

Once upon a time a father said to his daughter. "I wish you would call up that College Freshman friend of yours and invite him over for tonight. Tell him to bring his saxophone with him."

ONE IN TEN

Neglecting a little wound, cut or abrasion of the flesh may in nine cases out of ten cause no great suffering or inconvenience, but it is the one case in ten that causes blood poisoning, lockjaw or a chronic festering sore. The cheapest, safest and best course is to disinfect the wound with liquid Borozone and apply the Borozone Powder to complete the healing process. Price (liquid) 30c, 60c, and \$1.20. Powder 30c and 60c. Sold by

R. K. & F. L. WIER

For Colored Farmers and Dairymen

(By E. W. Hayes)
Agricultural Demonstrator Ok-
tibbeha County Training School

FARM MANAGEMENT

Under the proper management there remains no idle days on the farm, rain or sunshine. During the sunshine the successful farmer is, or should be busy throughly preparing his farm lands and cultivating his farm crops. He doesn't let the rays of the morning sun enter his face in bed, but he rises from bed at four o'clock in the morning and lets the sunshine find its way to his face while at his job. We, farmers, do not work enough; we don't work enough days in the week. We should in order to be successful work from sun to sun six days each week. We should not work as eye servants, but as men or people interested in our own welfare, knowing that it takes faithful continued service to earn honest money and that idle moments only bring to us regretted failures.

We are now having a long wet season, too wet to do successful farming continually. We are forced to pick chances between showers. Don't let us be discouraged on account of weather conditions. Bear in mind that farming is our main dependence for a living; that farming is honorable and that our main dependence cannot be bettered.

Therefore, let us see to it that we use all the dry days given us profitably and all the wet days as well. Some of us might reach a conclusion that there is nothing to be done on the farm during the long wet season. But that is a mistake. I call your attention to some of the very necessary jobs that can be done during the wet season. On elevated or hill lands see that your terraces are kept up; patch them where the water breaks through; see that all surplus water is drained off by a well regulated method, not allow it to be drained in such a manner as to be damaging to the land. On low bottom lands see that your ditches are kept open, removing all drifts in order that the water may have free passage; digging new ditches when found needed; take a team and plow and make ditches leading from the low

lands where water is found bagging, to the main large ditches, thus removing all surplus water from your lands, giving you the use of such lands at the earliest possible date. We know that if surplus water is allowed to remain on farm lands we will be out of the use of such lands as long as the water remains, and that if any crops are on the land they will be completely destroyed by the water. Hence we see how necessary it is to see that all water is removed at once and not allowed to stand.

Having finished our farm jobs during wet season let us take our teams and mowers and mow all the oversize weeds in our pastures and meadows; and then take our axes and cut down all the undergrowth bushes and trees in our pastures, thus giving our dairy herds more

grazing territory. We know the more shade we have in our pastures the less grass we have. So let us fight weeds in our meadows and weeds and bushes in our pastures in order that the quantity and quality of grasses may be increased. When we increase the quality and quantity of our grasses we bring about an increased production in our dairy herds. When this is done an increase in the size of our dairy checks is brought about which causes our bank accounts to grow rapidly. Remember it will take hard and faithful labor and honest dealings to bring us to a state above want, and it will take the same to keep us there. So let us strive to reach such a state and stay there. Having finished our meadows and pastures let us gather up farm implements, sharpen them and tighten all loose bolts in order that they may be ready for use when lands dry up. Let us go into our cribs and shuck and shell corn for stock and for corn meal. Let us look our fences over and put in posts and tighten wires needed. So you see if we manage our farms properly there will be no idle bread eaten; no time lost; no bad citizenship created. If all the above statements be completely carried out we will be accepted as desirable citizens and considered successful farmers.

For Colored Farmers and Dairymen

By E. W. HAYES
Agricultural Instructor of Oktib-
beha County Training School.

HOME GROWN DAIRY FEED

We are fortunate, indeed, to have a real market for our dairy products in our midst, which has in the past been of great profit to us. But the recent drop in the price for dairy products and the advance in the price of commercial dairy feeds has caused many of us to become discouraged, for at the present price paid for milk products and the high price of feeds leave us no profits, whatever, and not enough money to feed the dairy herds properly.

I met a dairyman a few days since who confessed to me that he had quit feeding his dairy cows on account of the high price of feeds, and that he had no home grown feed at all, so his cows would be forced to live on grazing alone. This man is making a grave mistake by failing to feed and properly care for his dairy cows. He may not realize a cash profit by feeding his cows commercial feeds, but by feeding and properly caring for his herd he will succeed in helping them to hold their own in milk production, also preparing them to enter winter quarters in good shape. Saving his herd will mean much more than a cash profit in the future.

So my advice to this man, and all like him, is to continue to feed and properly care for his cows this season regardless of the high price of feeds. Secure the required number of acres of land in the meantime and plant all the dairy feed which will be required to feed his herd this winter, next spring and summer and stay in the dairy business, or fail to plant the required amount of feed and be forced to go out of business.

Some of may think it's too late in the season to plant and grow dairy feeds. But not so. This is a fine date to commence to thoroughly break, disc and plant lands in late corn, Loreda soybeans, and all varieties of cowpeas. PLANT THEM and plant PLENTY of them. Corn, soybeans, cowpea hay, lespedeza and alfalfa make first-class dairy feed, not leaving out Johnson grass hay; and the beauty part of it is that all of these CAN, and MUST BE grown,

at home if we wish to stay in the dairy business. Those of you who have silos plant in addition to the above plenty of millet and sorghum cane. Sorghum and corn mixed stored in a silo make a fine dairy feed.

Remember, the man who feeds the dairy cow will own her, and whoever he may be she will feed him, pay all debts, make his land rich and productive and grow a healthy bank account for him; providing he grows all her feed on the land upon which she lives. Let us by all means fill our silos and barns this fall with all the home grown feeds required to feed our herds this coming season. Don't let June and July pass without planting a supply of feedstuff. August and September will be too late to plant—but PLANT NOW, and be ready for the date of harvest.

Agriculture - 1928

Montana.

Improvement of THE WORLD'S BIGGEST FARMER

What does the biggest farmer in the world look like, and what does he think? what is his great secret? Followers of agricultural journalism have no doubt read something of one Tom D. Campbell, of Hardin, Montana. Recently Mr. Campbell dined with President Coolidge and was found so interesting that he was kept at the White House long after the dinner.

Time, the weekly news-magazine, prints a picture of Campbell, together with a good story of him. The picture shows him to be a nattily-dressed, high-powered business man. The story reveals him as a man trained to dirt farming, but highly educated as well. He took engineering at Cornell.

Campbell ^{Advertiser} operates a 100,000-acre farm on the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana. This lease was issued to him through President Wilson and Secretary of the Interior Lane. No less a personage than J. P. Morgan loaned him \$2,000,000 to finance his farming enterprises, and in 1921 he organized the Campbell Farming Corporation.

Time says Campbell handles his 100,000 ploughed acres the way a factory is handled, as an engineering proposition. Half the Campbell ¹⁻¹⁶⁻²⁸ acres ^{Montana} are ^{ploughed} each year. From the other half, some 500,000 bushels of wheat are produced by a fleet of, machinery efficiently adapted, and an army of men "especially trained and disciplined." Efficiency is the rule and bonuses reward its promotion. "All is studied, all is calculated, from the pitch of a plough-share to the cost of lubricating oil in the tractor that hauls the loaded wheat wagons to the fireproof bins, (100,000 bushel capacity)."

To Mr. Campbell, farming "is the best business in the great industrial group and will soon get the dignity to which it is entitled."

He is an authority on farm relief theories. He has some ideas about what the government should do, though he holds that the farmer should think more about economics and less about politics. But—

Most of all, however, farming must be industrialized. . . . The biggest industrial opportunity today is in agriculture. The largest field for technical men today is in agricultural engineering. In less than 50 years we will have a U. S. Farming Corporation larger than the U. S. Steel . . . In 20 years less than 20 per cent of our population will live on farms.

This prophecy has an authentic ring. The

Advertiser has long been interested in the farming corporation idea and wondered why it has not become better established in this Black Belt country. The Black Belt will never become a land of two-horse farmers. But it may become a land of industrialized agriculture.

Agriculture - 1928

Improvement

Dr. H. O. Sargent Well Pleased With Vocational Work In North Carolina

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 23.—

The facts sent out by Dr. H. O. Sargent, Federal agent in charge of vocational agricultural education in all the states maintaining separate schools for Negroes, show that North Carolina ranks very high in comparison with the work of the other 17 states. When the work is considered on the basis of the population, North Carolina leads all the other states giving vocational agricultural instruction in Negro schools.

There were 26 all-day schools with an enrollment of 789 pupils, five day-unit schools with an enrollment of 74 pupils, nine part-time schools with an enrollment of 124 pupils and 15 evening schools with a enrollment of 327 persons, making a total of 55 schools of different types giving vocational agricultural instruction to 1,314 different individuals.

In number of all-day schools North Carolina ranks seventh; in enrollment for this type of work North Carolina ranks fourth. In the number of day-unit schools and enrollment for such schools, North Carolina ranks fourth. North Carolina ranks fourth in the number of part-time schools and third in enrollment. In the number of evening schools North Carolina ranks sixth and fifth in enrollment for this type of instruction. North Carolina ranks first in number of pupils completing supervised practice and second in per teacher enrollment. In number of persons reached in all types of schools North Carolina ranks fourth.

North Carolina Farmer Kills Hog Weighing 840 Lbs.

Champion hog raisers have been announced in the Journal and Guide from time to time, the latest announced generally going the previous ones a little better, but this week one comes in that probably won't be beat for many moons. It is from Hertford, N. C., and is remembered that North Carolina is a champion state for producing the oddities, but the correspondent submitting this story vouches for its accuracy. He says: "Mr. Campy Jenkins, a progressive farmer of this section recently killed a hog

weighing 840 pounds, releasing 200 pounds of lard." Mr. Jenkins says, "the art is in how you feed and not what you feed."

PROPERTY VALUATIONS

We are presenting this week a table showing the 1926 and 1927 valuations in the counties of the state. In three counties—New Hanover, Robeson and Rowan—there was so much delay in completing the 1927 assessment that the final figures are not yet available.

Of the ninety-seven counties for which figures are available, sixty show increases aggregating slightly over 157 million dollars, and thirty-seven show decreases aggregating about 28 million dollars. Hence the net increase for the ninety-seven counties is something over 123 million dollars, and the net gain for the entire state may not be far from this figure.

In 1920, the year following the revaluation by the state, property valuations reached \$3,156,243,200. A year later they stood at \$2,579,772,023. This big drop was due partly to the weeding out of double listings, but mainly to horizontal reductions in sixty-odd counties. These reductions were authorized and justified by the sudden and ruinous drop in the price of farm products and the consequent drop in the value of farm land. Since 1921 total valuations have been gradually increasing, but the increase has been due mainly to the increase in the amount and value of urban and corporate property. The price of farm land has not shown much improvement since 1921. Indeed the decreased valuations in 37 rural counties last year suggest that farm land has been carried on the tax books for the last six years at an unreasonable figure.

Farm Land Lowered

The writer has often heard farmers indicate a willingness, even a desire, to sell their farms at the figures for which they are assessed for taxes. Perhaps there are not many instances of sale at the tax value, for the reason that farms have not been salable at

any price. Nevertheless, there have been many farms on the tax books in recent years at a figure approaching full market value. While full monetary value is the standard of valuation contemplated by the constitution it is not the practice to assess personal property or urban real estate on this basis, hence the farmers were entitled to relief and the 1927 valuations indicate that the burden has been shifted somewhat from rural to urban property.

A general reduction in valuations does not necessarily reduce taxes. Moreover, it is poor practice to reduce valuations and raise the rate of levy, for the higher the rate the greater the temptation for owners of intangible property to evade or avoid the property tax.

It seems as though property valuations in 1927 ought to have at least reached the 1920 level, but they fall short of it by about 300 million dollars. It is hardly possible that the actual wealth of the state is less than it was eight years ago. In 1922 the tangible wealth of North Carolina was estimated by the Federal Census Bureau at \$4,543,000,000 and in 1926 the estimate by the National Bureau of Economic Research was \$5,298,000,000. Some estimates of present tangible wealth run as high as \$6,000,000,000. The fact that there is now less wealth listed for taxes than in 1920 must therefore be due to a relatively lower standard of valuation, a much larger proportion of personal and intangible property which is escaping taxation or both of these reasons. With increasing industrialization the deficiency of the general property tax as the primary basis of taxation becomes more and more apparent.

North Carolina.

COMPARISON OF 1926 AND 1927 ASSESSED VALUATIONS In the One Hundred Counties of the State

The following table gives the 1926 and 1927 assessed valuations in all of the counties of the state except three. In New Hanover, Robeson, and Rowan counties the final figures for 1927 have not yet been established.

The ninety-seven counties for which figures are available show an aggregate increase of \$128,871,402. The state total in 1926 was \$2,794,931,069 and the estimated total for 1927 is \$2,923,527,652, or a total increase in the state of \$128,596,589. The estimates were made by the State Board of Equalization.

Of the ninety-seven counties, sixty showed increased valuations and thirty-seven decreases. Buncombe witnessed the largest increase, \$20,567,491; and Duplin suffered the greatest decrease, \$2,470,019.

Department of Rural Social-Economics, University of North Carolina

County	1926 Valua- tion	1927 Valua- tion	County	1926 Valua- tion	1927 Valua- tion
Alamance.....	\$ 32,220,947.....	\$ 33,035,787	Johnston.....	44,056,937.....	43,079,931
Alexander.....	8,000,096.....	8,773,401	Jones.....	7,061,552.....	6,610,800
Alleghany.....	4,613,641.....	4,893,131	Lee.....	13,813,130.....	14,562,323
Anson.....	22,352,339.....	21,560,450	Lenoir.....	28,827,573.....	27,189,707
Ashe.....	11,686,885.....	11,951,352	Lincoln.....	15,311,051.....	16,392,037
Avery.....	5,591,774.....	6,021,243	Macon.....	6,308,733.....	7,315,848
Beaufort.....	28,583,264.....	29,661,372	Madison.....	10,198,704.....	10,606,877
Bertie.....	15,220,915.....	15,042,703	Martin.....	16,029,910.....	15,941,157
Bladen.....	13,631,962.....	13,980,645	McDowell.....	20,791,603.....	20,865,920
Brunswick.....	8,956,226.....	10,059,954	Mecklenburg.....	168,598,107.....	173,054,390
Buncombe.....	146,420,354.....	172,987,845	Mitchell.....	9,233,625.....	9,416,250
Burke.....	26,202,341.....	24,355,009	Montgomery.....	15,250,903.....	15,475,938
Cabarrus.....	37,964,229.....	45,697,747	Moore.....	25,706,496.....	26,775,909
Caldwell.....	21,414,407.....	22,114,101	Nash.....	32,631,141.....	33,863,373
Camden.....	3,464,522.....	3,385,841	New Hanover.....	57,758,863.....	—
Carteret.....	13,104,431.....	15,055,621	Northampton.....	14,739,413.....	14,356,483
Caswell.....	8,592,969.....	8,522,550	Onslow.....	10,976,775.....	10,611,410
Catawba.....	39,322,533.....	40,566,528	Orange.....	17,447,612.....	17,645,194
Chatham.....	18,789,780.....	18,537,924	Pamlico.....	5,465,972.....	5,800,167
Cherokee.....	8,524,402.....	8,978,208	Pasquotank.....	18,938,566.....	19,144,587
Chowan.....	10,187,078.....	10,106,264	Pender.....	10,486,330.....	10,104,118
Clay.....	2,240,516.....	2,372,297	Perquimans.....	7,899,391.....	8,235,830
Cleveland.....	37,242,127.....	38,069,314	Person.....	14,683,010.....	12,854,486
Columbus.....	20,166,643.....	21,469,616	Pitt.....	50,907,072.....	48,800,242
Craven.....	29,181,949.....	28,137,865	Polk.....	7,282,942.....	8,110,065
Cumberland.....	30,913,793.....	29,928,341	Randolph.....	20,566,615.....	27,466,362
Currituck.....	5,434,268.....	5,088,475	Richmond.....	31,279,515.....	32,241,645
Dare.....	2,614,283.....	2,750,927	Robeson.....	44,671,774.....	—
Davidson.....	35,203,509.....	38,450,414	Rockingham.....	42,191,882.....	43,796,970
Davie.....	12,368,211.....	12,689,986	Rowan.....	56,891,944.....	—
Duplin.....	25,481,292.....	23,011,273	Rutherford.....	34,240,555.....	36,302,627
Durham.....	83,828,568.....	95,151,761	Sampson.....	23,003,407.....	22,511,324
Edgecombe.....	34,374,906.....	34,241,701	Scotland.....	16,824,865.....	16,240,264
Forsyth.....	178,709,494.....	198,555,211	Stanly.....	30,362,246.....	31,810,997
Franklin.....	14,228,098.....	14,799,052	Stokes.....	12,630,807.....	13,027,780
Gaston.....	91,582,199.....	95,994,257	Swain.....	12,532,024.....	12,619,645
Gates.....	7,333,790.....	7,434,174	Surry.....	28,431,661.....	29,877,583
Graham.....	4,448,646.....	5,300,135	Transylvania.....	8,635,972.....	11,686,923
Granville.....	21,181,528.....	21,101,890	Tyrrell.....	3,912,499.....	3,917,202
Greene.....	13,514,683.....	12,752,290	Union.....	24,705,011.....	22,721,934
Guilford.....	168,932,839.....	192,823,410	Vance.....	21,617,604.....	20,292,993
Halifax.....	39,961,708.....	38,476,368	Wake.....	95,294,055.....	96,921,396
Harnett.....	25,830,345.....	24,599,441	Warren.....	14,203,545.....	13,417,875
Haywood.....	20,405,808.....	23,142,322	Washington.....	8,677,437.....	9,821,982

Henderson	25,255,427.....	31,489,261	Watauga.....	8,696,581.....	9,135,546
Hertford.....	11,219,405.....	11,391,545	Wayne.....	49,120,813.....	49,012,146
Hoke	10,431,629.....	9,971,698	Wilkes.....	15,524,928.....	16,622,286
Hyde	5,746,041.....	5,185,847	Wilson.....	46,555,613.....	48,646,915
Iredell	45,722,202.....	46,208,284	Yadkin	9,401,048.....	9,288,424
Jackson.....	11,017,446.....	10,644,946	Yancey	8,658,264.....	7,785,607

Greensboro, N. C., News
Monday, March 26, 1928

MEBANE NEGRO DAIRY IS BUSINESS SUCCESS

**Woman Left a Widow With
Poor Farm Starts Business
With Two Cows.**

IS AIDED BY HER SONS

From Alamance county a story of one of the achievements of a member of the negro race of that section has come carrying with it perhaps an object lesson for members of both her race and white business people.

A few years ago Camilla Jones, a negro woman, lost her husband, who left her with a poor farm and a family. Two of her sons went north and secured work on a dairy farm and later returned to their mother's place determined to make a go at dairying. They started 16 months ago with two cows and for the first month's milk receipts realized the sum of \$3. The amount realized in January 1928, was \$234.39.

The negro dairy, which is situated on Mebane, route one, is now putting out about 30 gallons of milk per day from ten cows. An effort is now being made by Camilla and her two sons to increase the output to 40 gallons per day and to make the gross income from the dairy run \$300 per month. Camilla now has a son in Greensboro studying dairying at A. and T. college. He expects to go back to Alamance county and help his mother and brothers. In a letter sent to W. W. Corbett, of Mebane, Camilla says they will have 100 gallons of milk per day to put into a condensery, when it is established in Mebane.

Prominent business men of Alamance county have become interested in this enterprise. W. E. White, president of the White Furniture company, of Mebane is commenting on the successful growth of this dairy declared that the Piedmont section is destined to become a great dairy section and with this demonstration made by a humble negro woman and her two sons, he wants to know, "Why wait?"

MANY ACTIVITIES AT STATE COLLEGE DURING PAST SUMMER: SCHAUB AT HELM

RALEIGH, August 22.—With a number of farm meetings yet to be held over North Carolina this summer, agricultural workers and extension specialists at the North Carolina State College have had little time to pause for rest through the hot days of August when most folks are taking vacations. The specialists are in demand for demonstrations and lectures and few days pass but that the public engagements of one kind or another are not filled.

The past summer has been one of the most successful from the standpoint of accomplishment that the college has experienced. Following the close of the regular session in June, came the summer session with a number of students enrolled to take the kind of science work for which the college is well fitted to give. Another graduation ceremony marked the close of the summer school and then came the State Farmers' Convention, known this year as Farm and Home Week, with 1140 persons registered for about 100 rooms and board and other hundreds of driving in for some feature of the program.

At this meeting the college honored five farm women with the title of Master Farm Homemaker, marking the first time that farm women have been so honored in this State. Five other women, who have attended four short courses in succession were awarded certificates for the training taken.

Hardly had the last visitor to the State Farmer's Convention left the campus before 42 farm boys and girls who are members of the Four-H clubs arrived for a week of training and recreation. In addition to taking the courses of instruction offered, the young folks caught something of the state-wide spirit of better farming that is now present in the State and organized themselves into a permanent body to further promote the principles of club work.

At the same time that the club folks were holding their short course, a group of bankers interested in the agricultural development of the State met for two days

if discussion and study. These men heard the program of development being promoted by the extension workers and were so pleased with the information given that they suggested the presentation of similar programs to be given at district or group meetings of the bankers later in the season.

The next short course was that for fertilizer salesmen and dealers to acquaint them with the latest findings about soils and crops as related to plant feeding.

In the meantime, however, throughout the state, the six farm field days and picnics were being held at the Branch Station farms with thousands in attendance. The Negro club members and the Fol Negro State Farmers Congress held their short courses at the A. & T. College at Greensboro under the direction of the Negro extension workers employed by State College. Three special meetings for Negro farmers were also planned for the Piedmont, Upper Coastal Plain and Coastal Plain stations.

In 35 counties, 4-H club encampments with an average attendance of about 100 boys and girls were scheduled. In each case, the college was called upon to send its extension specialists to aid the home and farm agents in the instruction work given at these camps.

In the absence of Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of State College, who is spending two months touring

Agriculture - 1928

Oklahoma.

Improvement of OKLAHOMA TO IMPROVE TENANT FARMERS' LOT

*Movement Started to Encourage
Crop Diversification and
Extend Markets.*

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK
TIMES.

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 15.—Oklahoma landowners, farmers, bankers and agricultural experts are cooperating to remedy the tenant-farmer situation in the State. The movement was launched at Ardmore, Carter County, where oil has enriched landowners so that they no longer live in the rural communities, and for this reason they have been negligent in the type of tenants they selected.

New York Times
Invited by the Ardmore Chamber of Commerce, landowners and tenants met at a dinner. Dr. Bradford Knapp, President of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, presided and "talked turkey." He explained the plight in which Oklahoma finds itself, with a large tenantry, many crop failures and a breakdown of local markets.

A program for diversification of crops, so planned as to furnish ready cash for the tenant and at the same time build up the soil, was adopted, and many farmers and tenants pledged themselves to follow it.

A survey of the farm district had been made and the shortcomings bared. The remedy was presented, and a kindly feeling developed. It was pointed out that one and two year tenant contracts were injurious, while a longer contract meant steadier farmers and an opportunity for them to save money.

5-22-28
Taking the program a step further, experts from the Agricultural and Mechanical College announced a series of short courses for farmers in the counties where missionary work was needed most. The county farm agents sponsored the courses and saw to it that the tenants were brought in and got benefits of the teaching. Model farms are being selected in nearly every county which suffered crop failures last year. Most of these farms are conducted by farmers who have profited by diversification. Regular meetings are to be held at the model farms, where the work will be explained and growth of crops discussed.

In all of the programs outlined care is taken to see that work is provided for the boys and girls who are members of the 4-H farm clubs. These clubs study all phases of farm life, from the hearthstone to the back lots.

JAN 23 1928

Milk Checks for Negro Farmers.

No scheme for country-life rehabilitation in South Carolina can be sound that does not take into account the welfare of the Negro component in the farm-dwelling population. That lesson Mississippi is learning wherever in that state manufactories have been set up which provide ready cash markets for milk and cream in quantity. For example:

Five-twelfths of the farmers who supply a milk condensery at Starkville are Negroes and their average cash receipts for milk and cream are \$30 a month. The condensery has twelve hundred regular providers of raw material, 501 being Negroes.

What would it mean to any South Carolina rural area to have five hundred of its Negro families in regular and sure receipt of thirty dollars a month each from a purely auxiliary farm resource, leaving them with unimpaired, undiverted fund of energy and time for working their crops and pursuing the other major farm activities?

Wednesday, April 11, 1928

**FEDERATION OF
MUSIC CLUBS****Sumter Well Represented at the
Annual Convention in
Orangeburg**

The Federation of Music Clubs will hold its annual convention Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Those going from Sumter are Mrs. H. M. Stuckey, State President; Mrs. Marion W. Seabrook, Corresponding Secretary. Delegates from the Woman's Afternoon Music Club are Mesdames Bruce Lynam, a member of the credential committee, and Mrs. D. O. Winter. Delegates from the St. Cecilia Choral Club are Miss Louise Siddall, President and director of B-Sharp Music Club, and Mrs. Frank Lynam. Miss Eller Siddall, director of the McDowell Junior Club.

The St. Cecilia Choral Club is singing on the Thursday afternoon program of Choral Contest and also in the massed State Chorus directed by Miss Olive Dhu Owen of Wintrop College.

Several members from the two

junior clubs will enter the piano and composition contests on Saturday, when the junior convention convenes.

A very attractive program has been arranged. Thursday evening, Nina Entzinger Gunin of New York will give a piano recital, assisted by Mrs. Walter Golz, violinist.

Dorsey and Frances Whittington, eminent artists, will give a two piano concert Friday evening at 7.15 followed by the junior concert given by Chicora Glee Club with Ben P. Deloache the Atwater Kent winner as soloist.

Edwin Stechel, who will be pleasantly remembered by his clever address at the Rotary Club banquet, will make the chief address to the convention, entitled, "Music an Interpretation." He will also give an organ recital.

The guest of honor is Mrs. William Arms Fisher of Boston, wife of the famous composer, and first vice president of the National Federation of Music Clubs.

Many delightful social affairs have been arranged by the club of Orangeburg. The men's civil clubs are giving one of the brilliant banquets scheduled each day. There are 110 clubs in the Federation, and a large and representative gathering of musicians from all parts of the state will be present.

ITEM**OCT 22 1928
NEGRO FARMERS OUGHT
PLANT WINTER CROPS****Small Grains Necessary on the
Farm**

Every negro farmer in Sumter county ought have on his farm program a place for winter crops. The soil is kept alive only if it is properly fed. By keeping a growing crop upon the soil, the losses of soluble plant food by leaching will be reduced to a minimum.

The climate of our state and county will allow winter crops to grow without danger, and if we fail to take advantage of this free gift of nature, we are not faithful to the trust that every farmer has—the opportunity to give to the world its food.

Aside from the fact that winter crops save the soil, they also save the farmer's pocketbook. We

should never forget the "live at home" program. Wheat, oats and rye should be on every farm. Wheat should be planted on fertile soil in order to get best results. Only the best seed should be used. Experience has shown that Alabama Blue Stem, Boggs, Fulcaster, and Forty to One are all good varieties. About six pecks of sound seed should be planted per acre. The seed bed should be thoroughly prepared and the seed drilled in. Heavier applications of fertilizer should be applied to wheat than to the other small grains. Liberal application of readily available nitrogen should also be made early in the spring.

Wheat and oat seed should be treated for smut. Copper carbonate dust will control wheat smut, and it is easy to apply. Use about two ounces of copper carbonate to each bushel of wheat, thoroughly mixed and stir together by rolling in a barrel. For oat smut, the seed should be treated with a formaldehyde solution. If all seed planted is "doctored" and drilled in, the result will not be disappointing.

Many negro farmers are speaking of leaving the farm, and others are transferring from one farm to another. We should remember that every year cannot be fat. There must be some lean years. All in all, the farmer who farms intelligently is better off in the long run than his brother who leaves the farm to look for a job and work for wages. Those who are moving to other farms should make arrangements immediately for their winter crops and not wait until next spring to begin work. Farming is not a seasonal occupation, but a year around job.

The Sumter County Fair is now history, but it has not passed into the limbo of forgotten things. The agricultural exhibits at the fair were excellent, and it is unfortunate that the farmers were laboring under the wrong impression, and did not get to see those things which would have meant so much to them in their work. I was there every day, and I wish so much that every negro farmer in the county could have been there to receive the instruction and reap the benefit that would naturally come.

Yours for better crops,
J. C. MALONEY,
Negro Farm Demonstration Agent.

**NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.**

SEP 14 1928

**Negroes Pay See and Learn
Visit to Experiment Station**

Island seed from pollination of other cottons. The seed here produced is of the pure Sea Island variety. All the seeds are the property of the government and are distributed by it, chiefly to experimental stations elsewhere.

The James Island station is planting for staple cotton the Acala seed imported from California, and from it decidedly better results are being had than from the varieties, including Seabrook seed, formerly planted.

"The United States government cotton field station on James Island was the scene of a remarkable gathering of negro farmers, 102 of them, who came in four trucks and thirty automobiles from James Island; Edisto, John's Island, Madalaw and other districts to study the methods of cotton production carried on by the station," a member of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, who was present, said yesterday.

"No picnic, no barbecue, nothing except the desire to learn brought these people together. They assembled about 3:30 in the afternoon and spent three and a half hours seeing the plots of cotton and hearing from Mr. D. M. Simpson, superintendent of the station, his assistants, and a group of prominent members of the Agricultural Society how the work was done."

On the lands of the station, 159 acres, purchased and turned over to the government by the Agricultural society, staple cotton yields of a bale to the acre will be had this year. In the several fields different methods of fertilization, cultivation, spacing and boll weevil control are practiced, and these differences were pointed out to the colored farmers and the relative advantages of them explained. The farmers exhibited the greatest eagerness to obtain information.

The gathering of farmers was had at the instance and under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina (the oldest in the United States), which on Monday, September 10, the day preceding, had held its fall gathering. The invitations to the negro farmers were personally carried to them by Sam Faber, long the faithful servant of the late Captain Samuel G. Stoney whose services to the Agricultural Society and to the farming industry of this region will never be forgotten.

The activities of the government station are already on a considerable scale and they are rapidly enlarging. The station has had marked success this year in the cultivation of staple cotton and it is believed that its experiments in sea island cotton will be equally successful, though it is yet too early to say with what certainty what the results in respect of the latter product will be. Sea Island cotton is planted on the lands of the station but it also has five acres planted to Sea Island at some distance, on lands of Hinson Lebbey. This experimental field is wholly isolated from other cotton production, the object being to protect the Sea

Island seed from pollination of other cottons. The seed here produced is of the pure Sea Island variety. All the seeds are the property of the government and are distributed by it, chiefly to experimental stations elsewhere.

The James Island station is planting for staple cotton the Acala seed imported from California, and from it decidedly better results are being had than from the varieties, including Seabrook seed, formerly planted.

It will be remembered that the establishment of the James Island station and its maintenance by the government are owing to the exertions of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina. The experiments of the station are by no means confined to cotton. The cultivation of bulbs is one of its undertakings, and it expects to make trials of the plants from which rubber is produced as well as of others.

The members of the Agricultural Society believe that the planting of cotton on the sea islands, much as it has been depressed in late years, has a future. The great fluctuations in truck growing, they say, prove that the farmers of this region may not safely depend upon vegetables and fruits alone. It is believed that the chance of the restoration of the sea island cotton industry is by no means to be despaired of. A little while ago a delegation of New Englanders came to Charleston and visited the James Island station for the purpose of consulting about the prospects of a supply of the famous Sea Island fibers. If the supply can be had, no doubt, it is said, of the demand for it need be entertained. One suggestion is that it could and would be used largely in strengthening the fabric of rayon, which in recent years has come into so great popularity and an objection to which is that it does not "stand up." The fabric needs tensile reinforcement.

Active preparations are now afoot for the county fair to be given by the Charleston Agricultural and Industrial Fair association November 19 to 24. This association, while separately incorporated, is the child of the Agricultural society. Its fairs have been successful from their beginning and every year they expand. On the week following the fair this year, as usual, the colored people will have their fair at the old Citadel, and it will have the encouragement and friendly cooperation of the members of the Agricultural Society.

Keen pleasure was expressed yesterday by Mr. S. E. Welch and Mr. W. M. Frampton, officers of the Agricultural Society, at the in-

station and others know little of the interesting work that it is carried on. It is at all times open to visitors and they will be welcomed. The superintendent and others of the staff will be glad to show and to explain the operations that are in progress.

Numbers of the people of Charleston are scarcely aware of the existence of the James Island

Agriculture - 1928

Improvement of

Advertiser
Thursday, December 13, 1928

SOUTHERN NEGRO GROWING COTTON IN SOUTH DAKOTA

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Hez Clemmons, negro is striving to bring some of his old southland to South Dakota, at least to the extent of growing cotton in this state. This season he experimented with cotton plants in his yard and met with success.

Clemmons formerly lived in the cotton fields of Mississippi. His cotton was not planted until June and yet it reached the bursting stage, the few rows of cotton plants doing unusually well throughout the late summer and fall. Next year he will plant a larger crop and will place it in the ground earlier. Seed was sent him by relatives living in Mississippi, and he hopes to prove this state is adapted to the white cotton.

South Dakota.

Agriculture-1928

Improvement

Texas Farmers Share in Cotton Prize Money

DALLAS, Tex. — Governor Moody and other notables of Texas and Kansas, together with the editors of the News and the Semi-Weekly Farm News were the speakers on the occasion of the presentation of prizes in the fourth annual "More Cotton on Fewer Acres" Contest when a prize of \$1000 was presented to Will Johnson, well known farmer of Smith county. Another of the prizes awarded for the most useful information on cotton crops and production went to Joe Warren, also of Smith county.

Much Applause Greeted Presentation of Prizes

This is the second time within as many years that a Negro has figured in the largest of the prizes in this contest. But at no former time have as many Negroes entered the contest and won prizes or honorable mention as in this one. And the presentation of the prize to Mr. Johnson was the occasion for many remarks upon this feature of the contest by the speakers and hearty applause greeted every such remark.

Five out of eighteen of the contestants whose gross income from their work in this contest was computed by the authorities of the college were Negroes and their positions in the list were fourth, fifth, seventh, ninth and seventeenth. The cost of production table as published indicated that approximately 100 farmers were listed in the contest.

The Negro farmers who figured in the best eighteen reports published were Will Johnson, Tyler Smith county, Mose Ford, Bullard, Smith county, Joe Warren, Tyler, Smith county, Mrs. Sallie Buckingham, Waskom, Harrison county, and Will Marshall, Tyler, Smith county.

COURANT
HARTFORD, CONN.

yet.

The Negroes Celebrate.

(Dallas News.)

A hundred Negro farmers gathered Tyler the other day to celebrate progress shown in growing more on fewer acres. They had every reason to celebrate and something to celebrate, as well. Relatively speaking, advancement shown by the Negro farmers of Smith County is probably matched by the same proportion of farmers, white or black, in any other county in Texas in the same period of time.

Of course it is true that the col-

ored farmers started mighty close to the bottom. But the records can be shown to prove that they made tremendous improvement. One hundred Smith County farmers averaged 1.15 bales of cotton per acre on projects undertaken by them. Some of them distinguished themselves in fair and open competition with the best white farmers in Texas. But the story of that hundred men tells of a group accomplishment which is worthy of high praise and substantial encouragement.

The Negro has the makings of a first-class farmer in him. He needs leadership. He needs support from his landlord and co-operation and encouragement from his neighbors. He needs the competition of those of his own color to spur him on. And he needs the confidence that the fruits of his labor will go into his own pocket.

DALLAS, TEX.

MAY 20 1928

Negro Pupils Given Prizes

Vocational Agriculture Contests Held at Prairie View.

Special to The News.

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas, May 19.

—The second annual judging contest for negro vocational agriculture students was held here recently under the direction of the faculty of Prairie View State College and L. A. Potts, State Itinerant Teacher-Trainer. Thirty-five teams of three each, together with their coaches, were present. Some of these groups had traveled more than 300 miles to participate in the contest in which more than \$300 in awards were given away.

Harris Palmer of Union Chapel School, Pittsburgh, Texas, was announced master vocational student of the State and given a silver loving cup and \$10 in gold. He made a labor income of \$798 from three acres of sweet potatoes. He was coached by W. D. Gray. Preston Poole was named highest individual judge in the contest.

Other awards were Ledbetter School team, trained by R. S. Austin, insect identification; Kendleton, cotton classing, trained by A. E. Alton; Jasper, in corn judging, trained by P. Y. Gray; Mexia, judging Barred Rock hens and Holstein cows, trained by R. W. Stafford; Crockett, plowing, training by B. Y. King; Seguin, in step cutting, trained by Timothy Smith; Cameron, in brood sows, Angus and Jersey cattle, trained by O. J. Thomas.

TEXAS.

under the supervision of the Negro county agent, G. M. Roligan. He is in every way a credit to his race.

A distinguished service key was presented to L. B. Cash of the Center Point Training School of Pittsburg and O. J. Thomas of Cameron received a walking cane as coach of the highest scoring team in the contest.

Dean C. H. Winkler of Texas A. & M. College, J. J. Brown, assistant director of agricultural education, and others interested in this work were present.

Colored Beaumont Planter Produces Bumper Rice Crop

Beaumont, Texas.—L. D. Fontenot, formerly of Opelousas, La., but who has for the past eleven years lived in Jefferson County, is indeed a Negro farmer well worth calling to the attention of the public. When he came to Beaumont eleven years ago he leased 500 acres of farm land. Four hundred acres are planted in rice, and 60 acres in general farm crops, while 40 acres are used for grazing purposes for his live stock.

Mr. Fontenot has not missed a rice crop in the eleven years he has lived in Jefferson County. This year his rice crop alone will yield an average of 15 barrels per acre, a total of 6000 barrels, the market price for which averages \$4 per barrel, or a total of \$24,000. In addition to this rice crop he is growing on his 60-acre upland farm a diversification of farm products, such as cotton, corn, peas, peanuts, and other feed stuffs for his live stock.

For the production of his crops he owns two tractors (one McCormick and one Fordson), pulling eight foot and four foot binders, respectively, and one separator (threshing machine). He owns six good mules, and one horse, raises his own hogs, cows, and chickens, takes pride in his family garden, from which the family may have fresh vegetables in some form during the entire year.

Mr. Fontenot has a wife and four daughters, two of whom are attending high school at Beaumont. He is an intelligent, wide-awake farmer, and carries on his farm activities directly

Agriculture-1928

Improvement of Opportunity On The Farm

THOSE who feel that farming does not offer unlimited opportunity to persons of industry and enterprise should read "Goochland County Farm News" on page six of this issue of the Journal and Guide. They should read also "Dairying Emancipating Negroes and Tenant Farmers From Economic Slavery," reprinted from Manufacturers Record in another column on this page. In Goochland county John Winston sold \$325 worth of hogs and had a surplus supply of meat on hand; G. W. Hayden made 435 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of which he will turn into cash; B. Shelton has received \$36 per hundred for his best tobacco, his entire crop bringing \$1,000; John Ellis received \$38 per hundred for his best tobacco, Walter Hayden has put his lumber in place for a 10x15 modern poultry house; Charles Bowles, club boy, made nine bushels of peas on one-fourth acre; Judge Mealy, club boy, raised a 325 pound pig and sold him for 12c per pound gross. There is diversified farming for you—and success—right here in Virginia.

Then there is the marvelous story of the success of Negro farmers in Mississippi in dairying. Think of it, 501 farmers of our group drawing approximately \$15,000 a month for dairy products. Sounds like the Negro farmer, and indeed, the tenant farmers of the South, white and colored, are gaining emancipation from economic slavery.

Women who are fretting because of a lack of opportunity here in the South should read the story of Mrs. Annie Vann Reid, of Darlington, South Carolina, printed in this issue. Mrs. Reid has built up a fine business as a florist. Any woman with initiative, grit and determination can emulate Mrs. Reid's example—if not in the culture and sale of flowers, in some other field ripe with opportunity.

Many young Negroes who are leaving the farm to find opportunity elsewhere should "let down their buckets" where they are.

Virginia.

NEWS RICHMOND, VA.

JUL 11 1928

Negro Farmers Will Meet in Prince Edward

FARMVILLE, Va., July 11.—(Special to The News Leader.)—Negro farmers of Prince Edward county will hold their seventh annual meeting at Mercy Seat Church, July 19. J. A. Ghee is president; Lavalette Townsend, secretary; A. L. Bigger, treasurer, and J. W. Lancaster, local agent. The invocation will be by Rev. J. H. Harvey; J. H. Johnson will extend the welcome, and President Ghee will respond.

A round table discussion on soil improvement will be conducted by Weldon Smith; on poultry by J. H. Brown; on fall and winter vegetables by A. A. Bigger, and a representative from Hampton Institute will discuss the family cow.

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6
Labor Conditions.

(Peonage Here)

See Also: Labor.

See Also: Health Eugenics.
Lynchings.
Segregation.
Ku Klux Klan.

Amalgamation

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